The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1869.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Further Particulars of the International Boat Race.

Comments of the London Press on the Contest.

A Return Match on American Waters Probable.

Details of the Last Siege of the War in Japan.

Proposed Unconditional Release of Fenians in England.

Robbery of the Tax Office in Philadelphia.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Further Details of the Great Race—The Oxford Men Declare the Race Well Contested—Both Crews Heartily Praised—Comments of the London Press—General Impression that Oxford Must Now Row with Harvard on American Waters.

London, Aug. 28.—A corrected sketch of the race of yesterday says: The Oxfords passed Barnes' Bridge only two lengths ahead, the Harvards having made a brilliant spurt before reaching the bridge, by which they gained about three-quarters of a length. The coxswain merely sprinkled water in Loring's face. The judge says the Harvards were only half a length, clear water, in the rear at the finish.

After the race the two crews dined at Mortlake with Mr. Phillips, who invited a large party to meet them. During the dinner, the Oxford men, in speeches, said the race was, if not the hardest, at least as hard as any they had ever contested, and praised the pluck and work of the Harvards.

The Harvards consider that their steering was rather out, making a possible difference of from half a length to a length. Loring was rather unwell, owing to over-straining.

The Harvards are well satisfied with their work and pleased with the arrangements, which prevented any difficulty during the race. The general opinion is that the race was thoroughly well contested. Great praise resounds on all sides for each crew.

The Press generally comment at length on the race of yesterday.

The *Times*, reviewing the contest, says: "The inferiority of the Americans was in a most pardonable point—the steering. Their coxswain undoubtedly lost ground, but not enough to account for the distance between the boats at the end of the race. Until the Americans retrieve this defeat, they must acknowledge that our style of rowing is the best. The Americans met with perfectly fair play, and if the Englishmen go to America they will meet with similar treatment. May all our future international struggles be conducted in the same spirit; and whichever side wins may the vanquished have as little reason to feel regret for their defeat."

The *News* declares, if the Harvards did not command success, they deserved it, and hopes the American yachtmen on the Atlantic may avenge the noble defeat of their countrymen.

The *Star* says: "The Americans will long remember the chivalric bearing of their opponents, who, though resolved to win, never forgot that the Harvards were foemen worthy of their oars. The strife between New and Old England on the river from which the Pilgrim Fathers started has a historic side, and appeals to the imagination of the youth of both countries. If New-England had won, the older country would have shared in the triumph of its descendant. The Fates decided otherwise. We are sure that the Harvards would sooner be beaten by us than by any other nation on the globe."

The *Telegraph* says that the international boat race was as gallant and good a display of manhood as was ever witnessed in the history of rowing. The Americans have lost no honor. Good judges think more highly of the Americans than they did before the race. The Americans hoped for a good race, and they had it—fair and honest from the start to the finish.

The *Post*, in its comments says: "The excitement in respect to the race exceeded all expectation. The enthusiastic cheering of the Oxford crew was natural; but before and after the race the Americans received as hearty, thorough and well-deserved cheers. There could be no mistake in this. The Englishmen are so devoted to manly sports that they truly honor the pluck and determination of sustaining such an ordeal as was witnessed yesterday. If the English row the Americans on their own waters they will meet a similar reception. The same blood animates both nations, and such rivalry is only productive of friendly feelings and tends to banish sentiments that never should be permitted between nations so nearly allied. In this light the race may be of more importance than a mere trial of individual skill, strength and endurance. The number of persons who witnessed the race is estimated at one million."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening has the following remarks on the race: "To have beaten men whose pluck carried them 3,000 miles to measure oars with an English University; whose patience surmounted innumerable difficulties and disappointments in boat-building; whose endurance is almost unparalleled, is for Oxford one of of those happy triumphs in which there is peculiar honor to the victor without humiliation for the vanquished."

The Americans here are perfectly satisfied with respect to the conduct of the race. The general impression is that the Oxfords must now row the Harvards on their own waters next year.

FRANCE.

Health of the Emperor—His Symptoms More Favorable.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The alarming rumors recently set afloat concerning the Emperor's health are officially denied this morning. The symptoms of his rheumatic affections grow more favorable daily.

An investigation has been ordered to discover the authors of the false reports that have been propagated.

Arrival of the Empress in Corsica—Departure of the Chinese Embassy for St. Petersburg.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The Empress has arrived at Bastia, Corsica, on her Eastern tour.

The Chinese Embassy depart for St. Petersburg on the 12th of September.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Release of Fenian Prisoners Proposed—The Question to be Agitated in Parliament.

London, Aug. 28.—It is rumored to-day that one of the first questions which will be brought up in the next session of Parliament will be the consideration of the unconditional release of the Fenians, without exception. It is said in the face of the French amnesty, the Government is not disposed to offer any strong opposition if the subject is properly and influentially supported.

TURKEY.

The Khedive's Reply to the Sublime Porte—His Submission to the Sultan.

Constantinople, Aug. 28.—The Khedive's reply to the Sublime Porte expresses the hope that the frank explanations given will remove unfavorable impressions. Feeling the hope that these appeals to the Sultan's generosity will be heard and answered, he comes to lay his homage at the foot of the Throne.

RUSSIA.

Gen. Todleben Building Fortresses.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.—Lemberg and Warsaw are to be made first-class fortresses. Gen. Todleben will execute the work.

SPAIN.

Augustus, of Portugal, a Probable Candidate for the Throne—Movement in Favor of Marshal Serrano—A Lieutenant-Governor for Cuba.

Madrid, Aug. 28.—The *Epoca* of to-day says that the most probable candidate for the Spanish Throne is Augustus, of Portugal.

There will be no further trials by the Council of war for the conspiracy against the life of Prim.

At Barcelona a movement is on foot to make Marshal Serrano King of Spain.

General Carbo has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Cuba.

General Prim's Journey to Paris—Case of the Count of Cheste.

Madrid, Aug. 28., P.M.—Escalante is dead. There is much speculation here as to General Prim's journey to Paris. It is supposed the object is to correct Olozaga's deficiencies and confer with Napoleon on the situation.

The Count of Cheste has been restored to his rank and pay on condition that he go to the Canaries. He gave his parole to remain at Puerto Real till the vessel was ready, but he broke the parole and fled to France, whereby he forfeited rank and pay.

CUBA.

Another American Released—Men Shot for Seditious Language—Attempt to Rob the Custom-House.

Havana, Aug. 28.—The sailing from Havana of Mr. George Aab, who was lately liberated from a Spanish prison through the intercession of Consul-General Plumb, was incorrectly reported. Mr. Aab sailed to-day for New-York in the steamship *Columbia*.

An American named Andrew White, who has been confined for seven months, has been released by request of Consul-General Plumb. Mr. White sailed for Key West on the 26th inst.

The volunteer guard, on duty in the suburbs of this city, shot two men to-day for shouting seditious language.

An attempt was made last night to rob the Custom-house, but it was frustrated. One of the robbers was shot, and three were arrested.

Mayor Roberts has resigned the Presidency of the Confiscation Bureau on account of the pressure of other business. The present Chief of the Treasury Department has been appointed as his successor.

JAPAN.

Dispatches from Admiral Rowan—Interesting Details of the Siege of Hakodadi—The "Stonewall" Gains the Day for the Mikado—The Tycoon Still a Voluntary Prisoner—American Vessels in Japanese Waters.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—Dispatches to the Navy Department were received this morning from Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, dated from the United States flagship *Piscataqua*, Yokohama, July 23.

In anticipation of the war in the northern part of Japan, as indicated in previous dispatches, the *Aroostook*, Lieutenant-Commander Bradford, had been ordered to Hakadadi to afford any protection to our Consul and any American interest that might be there. On arrival of the *Aroostook* at the latter place, Lieutenant-Commander Bradford found Enomoto strongly intrenched and determined to resist any attack on the part of the Mikado's land and naval forces. As soon as the Mikado's troops had got in the rear of Enomoto, it was determined to make a combined attack by land and sea. The leaders of both parties informed the Consuls and Commanders of ships-of-war that they would not be responsible for the safety of foreigners, in Hakodadi, and requested them all to withdraw. The American Consul and his numerous family and connections sought protection on board the *Aroostook*. Rear-Admiral Rowan dispatched the *Oneida* to Hakodadi, where she arrived in time to take an equal portion of the persons who sought our protection. The *Iroquois*, Commander Law, followed, to remain if necessary; if not, to return and report the state of affairs. During the siege some good dashes were made by both sides. One of Enomoto's ships was handled with ability, but the *Stonewall* was more than a match for a score like her. Enomoto having lost his navy, and having had his fort knocked down, by the *Stonewall*, surrendered to save a useless loss of life, and is now a prisoner in Yeddo. Commander Williams had an interview with the Commander-in-Chief of the successful forces, who told him that foreigners would be protected; whereupon he landed all the women and children, and sent the *Aroostook* to Nagasaki, as directed. The country is now at peace and likely to remain so. The Tycoon is a voluntary prisoner at his own castle; and his family, the most powerful and influential in the Empire, has been deprived of much of its income by order of the Mikado, at the instance, no doubt, of the Southern Princes, who combined and deprived the Tycoon of almost the supreme power, which his family had held for hundreds of years.

The Japanese Government has advertised for proposals for the removal of Admiral Enomoto's sunken fleet from the harbor of Hakodadi.

Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, in a dispatch dated Yokohama, July 2, reports the disposition of the fleet as follows: The flagship *Piscataqua* arrived at Yokohama on the 21st of June; the *Oneida* and *Idaho* at Nagasaki; the *Monocacy* and *Iroquoi* at Yokohama; the *Ashuelot* at Hiogo; the *Aroostook* at Hakodadi; the *Maumee* at Foo-Choo, and the *Unadilla* at Hong Kong.

CANADA.

Circulation of Dominion Notes—Discount on American Invoices.

Ottawa, Canada, Aug. 28.—The Dominion notes in circulation on the 4th of August amounted to $4,691,000. The amount of specie held by the Receiver-General is $3,000,000. The authorized discount on American invoices is twenty-five per cent.

PACIFIC COAST.

Discovery of Iron in Alaska—Decision of the Supreme Court of Nevada.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—Professor Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, reports having discovered, during his recent eclipse expedition in Alaska, a mountain range of iron ore extending from the mouth of Chitkahah River far beyond his astronomical station. The range has an elevation of 2,000 feet, and causes a local deviation of the compass of ten degrees. The Professor also determined the geographical positions of numerous points on the line of his explorations, and found that the Chitkahah Valley possesses a soil and climate and productions more favorable than those of the "Alexander Archipelago," (Aleutian Islands.)

The Supreme Court of the State of Nevada has decided that the telegraph is a branch of commerce, and therefore under the control of commerce, in the same manner as other kinds of commercial intercourse among the several States.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Arrival at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island—Brilliant Reception by the Authorities and People—Address of the Mayor and Response of the Prince.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 28.—Prince Arthur, after a cordial reception at Pictou, was expected here at 5 o'clock, but did not arrive until 8 o'clock. It was quite dark, notwithstanding which a large crowd awaited the arrival of the gunboat *Dart*. The Prince, with the corporation, proceeded in carriages through Queen-street under triumphal arches and flags, and followed by a crowd to the Government House, amid genuine enthusiasm. Mayor Desbrisay introduced Recorder Lawson, who read an address as follows:

"May it please your Highness, it is with the highest satisfaction that the Mayor and Common Council of Charlottetown hail your arrival at the capital of Prince Edward's Island. We rejoice in the opportunity of testifying to the son of the Queen sentiments of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's person, and regard and esteem for the august family which pervade the hearts of her subjects in the City of Charlottetown. It is our happiness and pride that we live under the sway of a monarch whose eminent virtues, displayed in the exercise of her duties as Queen, wife and mother, have justly endeared her to her loving and faithful subjects in every quarter of the globe, and gained to her the esteem, admiration and respect of the whole civilized world. We would remind your Highness that this island has the honor of bearing the name of your illustrious grandfather, who took interest in its welfare, and whose memory is gratefully perpetuated among us. We regret that the first visit of your Highness is limited, as we are confident that a more extended knowledge of the country and people would be productive of pleasure to your Highness and a gratification to the inhabitants. Whatever may be the dispensations of Providence in the future career of your Highness, we assure you we sincerely trust it may tend to your health and prosperity."

The Prince then replied:

"Gentlemen: I am deeply touched by the address just read. Your loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's throne and person are well known to the Queen, and it will afford me the greatest of satisfaction to report to her the fresh proofs of your devotion, so unmistakably evinced by your reception of her son and by the eloquent words of your address. The deep interest Her Majesty takes in the welfare of her people in this portion of her dominions cannot be more clearly shown to you than by informing you that although my stay in this part of the world is of very short duration, it was her wish that I should not omit a visit to the Island of Prince Edward's. I pray you to accept my hearty thanks for the kind wishes for my welfare and the cordial welcome you have given me."

The assemblage then dispersed.

A reception and ball will be given in honor of the Prince on Monday.

TENNESSEE.

Republican Meeting in Nashville—Memorial to the People and Congress—The Late Election Denounced as Revolutionary.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 28.—The weather is dry and hot, the mercury indicating 94° at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There is only nine inches of water on Harpeth Shoals.

The Republican meeting reassembled to-day, Hon. John Trimble in the chair. Resolutions were adopted calling upon Governor Senter to convene an extra session of the old or existing Legislature for the purpose of taking action upon the Fifteenth Amendment, there being no question in the opinion of the meeting of the constitutionality of the election and validity of that body. These resolutions will be submitted to Governor Senter immediately. A Committee of eighty-one from each Congressional District were appointed to prepare, and did prepare and report a memorial to the people of the State and to Congress, setting forth briefly and comprehensively a history of the late canvass and election, showing that stupendous frauds were perpetrated, and pronouncing the election a revolution under the forms of a popular election, and protesting against and denying its validity. The memorial covers about eighteen pages of foolscap, and will be published and circulated extensively throughout the State as soon as possible. The memorial does not ask for Congressional or Federal intervention.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Completion of Railroad Bridges—Connection of the Railways Centering at Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 28.—The new iron bridges over the northwest and northeast branches of the Cape Fear River, for the purpose of connecting all the railway lines centering here, have been completed, and the first train, with a large party of excursionists, passed over to-day. The completion of this great work greatly facilitates railway travel, enabling passengers and freight to go through without delay. The entire connection is now complete, with the exception of a mile and a half of the branch track on the Wilmington and Manchester Road, which will be finished in about ten days. This makes the Wilmington and Weldon, Wilmington and Manchester, and Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroads, almost one road, and marks a new era in the history of this city.

Disastrous Storm in Iowa—Several Houses Struck by Lightning, and One Man Killed—Fatal Railroad Accident.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The heaviest storm of the season occurred in Central Iowa last night, and has resulted in much damage.

The house of George Wheeler was struck by lightning near Newton, and Mr. Wheeler was instantly killed. At Mitchellville, eighteen miles east of Newton, three houses were struck by lightning, killing one man and severely injuring two others.

A freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad ran on a small bridge near Newton, Iowa, when the bridge gave way, precipitating the locomotive and the two cars into the water. Barney Lock, engineer, and Horace Snow, brakeman, were killed, and Charles Murray, fireman, had his leg broken.

The Hays Arctic Expedition—The Party Safe at Ivigtut in July.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—The British brig *Helen*, which arrived at this port from Ivigtut, Greenland, reports that the steamer *Panther*, with the Hays Arctic exploring expedition on board, had sailed from Ivigtut on Tuesday, July 27, for Disco Island, North Greenland, whence the *Panther* was going to Melville Bay, Smith's Sound. Previous to the arrival at Ivigtut the *Panther* had been at Juleansahab and Kaasmint, where the expeditionists had been in the interior and taken photographs, &c. They were all well on board. Henry W. Dodge arrived in the *Helen*, having left the expedition at Ivigtut.

A Financial Question in Louisiana—A Comptroller Committed for Contempt of Court.

New-Orleans, La., Aug. 28.—J. O. Landry, City Comptroller, has been committed for contempt in refusing to obey the order of the Sixth District Court requiring him to issue warrants to the Orleans Republican Publishing Company for about $40,000, for official printing done under color of the authority of the Printing bill passed by the last Legislature.

FIRE IN A COAL MINE.

Terrible Fire in the Pine Ridge Colliery—Thirty Men in the Mine—Their Miraculous Escape—Great Excitement in the Vicinity.

Wilkesbarre, Aug. 28.—Late this afternoon a fire broke out in the Pine Ridge Colliery, about two and a half miles above this place. The fire caught at the entrance of the mine, and burned with fearful rapidity. There are thirty men at the bottom of the mine, who cannot possibly escape unless the flames are subdued. Fire engines are being sent from this place and Scranton to play upon the burning shaft.

The wildest excitement prevails throughout the country, from the fact of there being so many men without a possibility of escape, unless the flames are extinguished.

The fire broke out at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon. It originated from an explosion of fire-damp. Frequent explosions from this cause have occurred within the last year or so in this mine. About a year and a half ago it took fire and burned furiously for several weeks, but was finally extinguished by being smothered out.

This remedy cannot be applied now, however, as it would be certain death to the men inside. At one time this evening the air-shaft and the breaker were on fire, but a heavy thunder storm providentially came up as the fire caught and extinguished it. The fire is now confined to the coal in the main entrance to the mine. The Superintendent expresses the opinion that they will be able to overcome the fire, but another explosion is feared.

The excitement increases and all efforts within human power are being made to save the lives of those who are hundreds of feet below awaiting their terrible doom.

The superintendent of the burning mine has just reached here, (11 o'clock at night,) and reports that all the men have just been rescued alive. Their joy at deliverance surpasses description. The mine is still burning in the vein, but will be smothered out in a few days; though it is feared that by the closing of the mouth of the mine the fire damp will accumulate and explode by coming in contact with burning coal.

The explosion would be terrific.

HEAVY ROBBERIES.

The Safe of the Receiver of Taxes, Philadelphia, Robbed of $40,000—A Circus Performer Despoiled of $4,000 at Clyde.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—During last night the office of the Receiver of City Taxes, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, and only a few steps from the Central Police Station, was broken into by burglars, who entered the office through the entry leading from Independence Square, and forced open the small safe within the large one. Several hours must have elapsed before they succeeded in chiseling out the door in which the lock was buried. Tin boxes were lifted from their places, broken open and rifled, and everything else of any value inside the safe has disappeared. A complete ransacking of the office was made. Something at length must have frightened them away. Between $300 and $400 in money and $2,500 in checks were found upon the floor this morning. The amount stolen is reported at $40,000, of which $25,000 were in checks, drafts, &c. As the law requires a Tax Receiver to make daily deposits, it is supposed that the securities of the Receiver will have to pay for the loss.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Miss Senyeh, of Yankee Robinson's Circus Company, was robbed of $2,400 in greenbacks, two diamond rings, and other property, amounting to $4,000, while she was performing in the circus at Clyde, Wayne County, last evening. The money and valuables were taken from her trunk at the Clyde Hotel.

Capture of McGuire, the Hartford, Conn., Wife Murderer—His Attempt to Escape.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 28.—Martin McGuire, who murdered his wife last Sunday morning and escaped arrest, was discovered this morning in the cellar of his house in this city. During the week he had walked from this city to Westfield, Mass., and back; and a portion of the time had been concealed in the woods and in barns in this neighborhood. He was foot-sore and quite exhausted when arrested at 2 o'clock this morning. He was arraigned in the Police Court and committed to prison to await a further examination.

Movements of President Grant—His Arrival at Saratoga.

Saratoga, Aug. 28.—President Grant and family arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening by a special train from Rutland. Arrangements had been made to receive him, and a salute was to have been fired, but the rain fell in torrents all the evening, which prevented it. A large crowd were at the depot, and received him with cheers. He was taken to the Union Hotel, where Hon. Charles S. Lester, of the Local Committee, made an address of welcome, to which the President replied briefly, and then retired to the cottage reserved for him.

Decease of Prominent Citizens of Connecticut.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 28.—Pliny Jewell, father of Governor Jewell, of this State, and of Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Boston, died at his residence in this city to-day, at the age of 72 years.

Deacon Jasper Morgan, father of Ex-Governor Morgan, of New-York, died at his residence, in Windsor, Conn., to-day, aged 87 years. The funeral will take place on Monday.

Large Fire in St. Louis—A Hotel Burned.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.—The National Hotel, a large frame building, a lumber and shingle yard adjoining, and another building, in East St. Louis, Ill., were burned yesterday morning. Thomas Quinlevan was burned to death, and several persons were injured by jumping from the hotel windows. The loss is not ascertained, but it is not very heavy.

The Virginia State Debt—Order of General Canby.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 28.—General Canby has issued an order altering the time of paying the six months' interest on the State debt, under the Stay law, to the 30th of September. All executions already issued are stayed until that time.

Murder and Suicide in Memphis.

Memphis, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Ann Deck, a teacher in Avery Chapel Colored School, murdered herself and her baby to-day by leaping into a deep well containing fourteen feet of water. She tried to destroy her oldest child, but the little fellow ran away.

Fire in Rochester—Destruction of a Saw Mill, &c.

Rochester, Aug. 28.—The saw mill, machine shop and sleigh factory of Captain D. N. Throop, of Pultneyville, Wayne County, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is several thousand dollars.

Base Ball in Louisville—The Haymakers Defeat the Kentucky.

Louisville, Aug. 28.—A game of base ball was played to-day between the Haymakers, of Lansingburg, N. Y., and the Kentucky Club, of this city, the latter being defeated by a score of 31 to 11.

Weather Reports.

The following is the report of the weather at the several places named at 9 o'clock last evening: Boston, cloudy, looks like rain; Albany, rain, lightning and windy; Washington, heavy gust, rain, &c.; Harrisburg, cloudy, heavy and lightning; Pittsburg, rain-storm.

Washington, Aug. 28.—It is raining to-night for the first time in several weeks. Dispatches from the South report refreshing showers.

Philadelphia, Penn., Aug. 28.—A thunder storm prevailed here this evening. This is the first rain that has fallen here for twenty-four days.

WASHINGTON.

The Money Order System—Post Office Returns—Bank Locks—Letter from General Spinner Regarding Mr. Sargent's Operations—Currency Statement—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The introduction of the money order system, according to the Post Office returns, has been attended with the best results. The number of offices now in operation is 1,468. Since the date of the last annual report 245 additional offices have been established, and one office has been discontinued. The number of orders issued during the year was 831,937, of the aggregate value of $16,197,858 47. The number of orders paid was 836,940, amounting to $15,976,501 11, to which is to be added the amount of orders repaid to purchasers, $142,035 92; total of payments, $16,118,537 03; excess of issues over payments, $79,321 44. The last annual report shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, the aggregate amount of orders issued was $9,229,327 37; and of orders paid and repaid, $9,076,240 73. Hence it appears that during the last fiscal year there was an increase in the amount of orders issued of 75 per cent., and in the amount of orders paid of 77 per cent. over the corresponding transactions of the previous year.

SAFE LOCKS.

General Spinner writes as follows in reference to safe locks:

To ———: I am in receipt of your letter of the — inst. in regard to a report extensively published, that the safe locks of the Department had been successively picked. Mr. Sargent did not pick a single lock, as the term "picking" is generally understood. He was permitted to take the dial from one of Dodd's patent locks upon a safe in the office of the Supervising Architect, and to place under it a circular piece of sheet lead, and to fasten on the dial point or indicator to register on the lead the movements of the dial. The person in charge of the safe then unlocked it in the ordinary manner by turning the dial, which, of course, registered the motion of the "indicator" upon the lead, by means of which, after taking the lead out, Mr. Sargent obtained the combination and so unlocked the safe. This could be done by anyone who could obtain access to the lock and arrange the lead and fasten the indicator to the dial, and return after the safe had been regularly unlocked—provided the person in charge of the safe dial did not discover and frustrate the arrangements for obtaining the combination, or by various motions make confusion of the marks on the lead. Mr. Sargent does not pretend to "pick" the lock, or that he is able to open the safe without in some way being put in possession of the letters, figures or characters upon which the safe is unlocked. I am not aware that any change will be made in the locks of the Department except to alter those now in use, so that combinations cannot be surreptitiously obtained in the manner above indicated; then I shall have full confidence in the locks by which the public treasure is secured in my office. Very respectfully,

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURES.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The following reports of seizures were received at the Internal Revenue Office this morning: The distillery of T. C. Ferrel, in the Third New-York District; also the distillery of Dwyer & Co., by Supervisor Dutcher. Both are large establishments.

Supervisor Drummond has seized the tobacco factory of J. N. Henderson & Co., at Keokuk, Iowa. This establishment belongs to Senator Henderson & Brothers.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

Treasurer Spinner has written a letter in respect to the redemption of mutilated currency, and as to any rules authorized or approved by the Department for detecting counterfeits, in which he says: "No instructions have been issued by the Department relative to the mode of ascertaining the genuineness of United States notes; but the decision as to the character of the notes presented to them has been left to the discretion of the officers themselves. The Department has never promulgated or approved any system or sets of rules for the detection of counterfeits, for the reason that it is believed no general rules can be laid down which would render all persons who may study them good judges of money. A careful comparison of suspected notes with those known to be genuine, good natural discernment and familiarity with the different kinds of notes are requisite, to enable a person to distinguish counterfeits from genuine notes with certainty."

WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $179,300.

Shipments for the Week.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans.	$30,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	10,000
United States Depository at Charleston	10,000
United States Depository at Cincinnati	10,000
United States Depository at Buffalo	10,000
United States Depository at Baltimore	12,000
To National Banks	93,000
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for bank circulation	342,905,500
And for public deposits	20,714,500
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	97,600
Total to date	15,747,644
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	154,040
Balance due for mutilated notes	125,029
Bank currency outstanding	299,794,340
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	89,600

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $448,000.

Spain, Cuba and the United States—The Rumors About the Sale of Cuba.

From the Evening Post.

Washington, Aug. 28.—There is the very best authority for saying that the proposition made by the United States authorities to Spain to settle the Cuban question by disposing of the Island to the Cubans, this country guaranteeing payment of the bonds, has not met with any favor at Madrid.

The answer of the Spanish Government to the proposition was made, however, in the most courteous and friendly manner, but consisted of a firm refusal to entertain any offers of mediation.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that the Spanish Government, since the revolution a year ago, has had no regularly accredited Minister at Washington.

Señor Lopez Roberts, who represented Spain here under the reign of Isabella, was directed, when the new Government was organized, to remain here temporarily until the internal affairs of Spain could be so arranged as to permit the Foreign Secretary to give his attention to the reorganizing of the Diplomatic Corps.

It is now believed in diplomatic circles that Mr. Roberts has received his credentials as the representative of the new Spanish Government, and that he will remain here.

A Railroad from Boston to Halifax.

From the Boston Transcript.

We have seen a letter from the President of one of the principal railroads in the country to a merchant in this city, dated Halifax, Aug. 14, 1869, from which we copy the following extracts:

"I can see an abundance of traffic in these Provinces, and along the line of the railway between Bangor and St. John, to make the work pay well. The whole line is 202 miles in length, and three-fourths of it will be finished in two months; the remainder this time next year. When completed, the whole debt of the line will be $5,000,000, $4,000,000 of which bears six per cent. gold interest, and the remainder six per cent. currency. Of the gold dollar bonds $1,000,000 remain unsold; they should be taken up by Boston capitalists.

The solid men of Boston should be looking after the trade of the country, which this road will develop. I visited the Aroostook County of Maine, and found a region nearly equal to the whole of Massachusetts, with a limestone soil equal to Lancaster County, Penn. This region also extends across the upper portions of New-Brunswick, and is capable of maintaining from its agricultural resources a large population. The whole of Prince Edward's Islands embraces lands of the best quality; and produces hay, oats, barley, peas and potatoes equal to any part of the United States. Its fisheries are the most profitable on the coast, and must give a large business, particularly in fresh fish, to this railway.

CHURCH TROUBLES.

A Minister and His Congregation in Opposition—Intervention of the Civil Authorities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Walden, Orange County,
Saturday, Aug. 28, 1869.

Last Fall, during the heat of the political campaign, Rev. Mr. Connitt, pastor of the Reformed Church at New-Prospect, Ulster County, participated in politics, and the views he promulgated not meeting the approbation of a portion of his congregation, a meeting of the Consistory was called, who, with two dissenting votes, decided that the welfare of the church demanded his dismissal. Mr. Connitt refused to leave, and the matter was brought before the proper tribunal—the Classis of Orange—for their action.

After several meetings of this body the pastoral relations between Mr. Connitt and his congregation was by them dissolved, in May last. Mr. Connitt appealed from the action of the Classis to the Particular Synod of Albany, which appeal could not be tried until May, 1870, and he claims that until it is decided he is still the pastor of the Church, and has continued to preach and perform the pastoral duties.

A few weeks after the action of the Classis the Consistory locked the doors of the church against the clergyman, and invited Rev. Mr. Stotts, of Goshen, N. Y., to supply the pulpit one Sabbath. While Mr. Stotts was conducting the services Mr. Connitt entered the pulpit and commenced reading a protest against its occupation by any other clergyman without his permission. Mr. Stotts, when thus interrupted, quietly, left the church, followed by a portion of the congregation. Mr. Connitt remained and preached to those remaining. In consequence of this affair the Classis of Orange were again convened at the church in Walden, Orange County, July 19, where they adopted a resolution censuring Mr. Connitt for his course, and requiring him to deliver up the key of the church, the book of minutes of the Consistory, and commanding him by virtue of his subordination to Classis to refrain from any attempt to preach in the church without being invited by the Consistory, or from interfering with any services which might be held there. The reverend gentleman declined to obey their order, and, with the assistance of one deacon, elected and ordained a new Consistory, and administered the communion to eleven persons out of a membership of 158. He also sent a notice to the supply appointed by Classis to preach, warning him at his peril against coming.

The Classis convened again at the new Prospect Church on Tuesday last, the 24th, to further consider his conduct. After they were duly organized and were prepared to proceed to business, the Sheriff of Ulster County appeared in their midst and served an injunction from the Supreme Court on three of its members, Rev. S. W. Mills, of Port Jervis, Rev. Dr. Van Zandt, of Montgomery, and Rev. M. V. Schoonmaker, restraining them from proceeding to inflict any censure on Rev. Mr. Connitt, or to proceed any further until his appeal to Particular Synod was decided, and requiring them to show cause, on Tuesday next, before the Supreme Court at Albany, why this injunction should not be continued.

The Classis hold that the civil authorities have no right to interfere with their proceedings in the case, and notwithstanding the injunction, proceeded to bring charges against Mr. Connitt for insubordination and contumacy, and appointed the 7th of September as the day on which he should put in his answer to the charges, and they will also take steps to cause the injunction to be removed.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A Letter from Hon. J. H. Reagan, Late Confederate Postmaster-General—The Dream of a Trans-Mississippi Empire.

Palestine, Texas, Aug. 10, 1869.

To the Editor of the Galveston News:

I find the following passages in what purports to be a speech delivered in the Convention of Texas on the 6th of January, 1869, by Judge L. D. Evans, under the heading, in large letters, "They Want an Empire." On the fall of Richmond, Jefferson Davis started the Confederate treasury westward, deluding himself with the dream of a trans-Mississippi empire. I asked his Postmaster-General, Mr. Reagan, how it was that the President of their Confederacy should be caught with his baggage wagons in the awkward plight of being under his wife's cloak. He informed me that Davis had left his trains and struck for the seaboard, when after a day's ride, hearing that the Confederate forces had disbanded, and would probably endanger the safety of his family, he returned. I suspect that Davis feared more for the safety of his Confederate treasury, which he hoped to get safely into Texas, where, had Magruder been able to keep his army together, a nucleus for the material of war would have enabled him to continue the struggle.

The speech containing these passages was extensively circulated through Texas last Spring, and was sent to myself and others here. I then intended to call attention to the errors in the above paragraphs, but in the hurry of business neglected to do so. A new batch of these speeches is now being circulated through the State, and I am favored with a second crop.

On the first paragraph of the above I have only to say that on the fall of Richmond President Davis did not start "deluding himself with the dream of a Trans-Mississippi empire." He left Richmond with the hope of uniting the armies of Generals Lee and Johnston, and with the further hope, after this should be done, of meeting and defeating the armies of Generals Sherman and Grant before they could form a junction; or, if this could not be done, of occupying the first good defensive line which might be chosen after the junction of the forces of Generals Lee and Johnston. Desperate as the fortunes of war then were for the Confederacy, he had not abandoned the hope of carrying on the struggle east of the Mississippi.

On the second paragraph I have to say that Mr. Davis and his Cabinet and staff officers left their baggage wagon and all their personal baggage, except such as each took for himself in his saddle-bags, at Abbeville, S. C. The train which carried such supplies as were taken from that to Washington, Ga., and what funds still remained in the Confederate Treasury, were under the escort of the few remaining cavalry troops. And this train went no further than the latter place. Some days after leaving Washington, Mr. Davis was captured in the southern part of that State.

While at Danville, Va., he learned of the surrender of General Lee, and shortly after he left Charlotte, N. C., he learned of the surrender of General Johnston. So it is seen he was not "caught with his baggage wagons;" that he had long before known of the surrender of the armies in that part of the Confederacy; that he had no train to return to, and that he did not then, for the first time, learn of the disbanding of the Confederate forces as the inducement to his return to his trains.

I have not seen Judge Evans since November, 1865, and do not remember or believe that he ever asked me the question he puts in this paragraph. And I am sure I could not have made him the answer he puts in my mouth, for it would have been untrue in fact.

Mr. Davis' family left Richmond in March, perhaps in the early part of that month. Richmond was evacuated on the 2d of April. He did not see his family after they left Richmond until a little before daylight on the 7th of May, when he, happening to hear of them, and that they were in serious danger, accompanied by a few faithful friends had gone to their relief. He and those friends traveled with his family that day, and camped with them that night. The next morning they separated, but from inaccurate information as to roads, were again by accident thrown together in the evening, and camped together that night, traveled together the next day and were captured at daylight the next morning, the 10th of May. As he had not previously seen his family after they left Richmond, there was no returning to them.

On the third paragraph I have to say that Judge Evans' suspicions that Mr. Davis feared more for the safety of his Confederate Treasury than for his family, is mere mental speculation, without the support of facts. The Confederate treasure at Washington, Georgia, consisted, as was supposed, of some $85,000 in gold, some $30,000 or $35,000 in silver coin, about the same amount in silver bullion, and between $600,000 and $700,000 in Confederate Treasury notes. The silver coin was paid to the troops who were there, so much to each man and officer, without reference to rank, as it was too bulky and inconvenient, under the circumstances which surrounded us, to be safely transported to our depositories at Bermuda, Nassau or Liverpool. For the same reason the silver bullion was turned over to Major Moses, of the Commissary department, and was left at Washington in an ordinary warehouse. The gold was placed in the hands of two officers of the Confederate navy, then there, with instructions to convey it, as soon as this could safely be done, to one of the depositories above named. While in prison I saw statements in the New-York papers that amounts of gold and silver bullion corresponding with the above had been captured by the Federal forces. Before leaving Washington I directed the Acting Treasurer to burn the Confederate Treasury notes above named, in the presence of the Secretary of War, General Breckenridge and myself.

Mr. Davis was captured nearly a week after this in Southern Georgia, and therefore Judge Evans' suspicions that he cared more for this treasure than for his family are as baseless in truth as they are unmanly and ungenerous in inference.

These passages in that speech seem to have been an awkward attempt in this modified form to revive the exploded story of Mr. Davis being captured in female attire, with bags of gold upon him, invented and used at first to excite feelings of ridicule and contempt, and now, after the lapse of nearly four years, revived in Texas, and pressed into service for the purpose of arousing unjust suspicions against former Confederates, and to be used as a means of showing to the people of Texas that they ought to divide the present State into several, in order to guard against the designs attributed by Judge Evans to Mr. Davis and others, at the time of the fall of Richmond, of a desire to establish a Trans-Mississippi empire. If the facts presented by Judge Evans for this purpose are ludicrous, what must be thought of his logic, and of his respect for the intelligence of the body he was addressing, and of the people to whom this speech is sent?

In this connection I think it right for me to make a statement in justice to Mr. Davis, which has not heretofore been made public, as far as I know, and a part of which is only known to him and myself:

In coming through South Carolina, he and myself riding ahead of our company, passed a cabin on the roadside, when he asked a woman who was standing in the door for a drink of water. On handing it to him she said, "Are you President Davis?" On his replying in the affirmative, she said to him, pointing to a little boy barely large enough to walk a little, "That is your namesake, we call him Jeff. Davis." He took from his pocket a gold coin, apparently the size of a three-dollar piece or sovereign, and handing it to her told her to give it to the little boy—saying to me as he rode off that that was his last piece of coin, which he had kept as a sort of keepsake on account of its being a coin seldom seen in this country.

Subsequently, when in company with several members of his Cabinet, the subject of their finances was mentioned, and their poverty was made, among themselves, the subject of passing amusement. Mr. Davis took out his pocketbook and counted, I think, about $270 in Confederate Treasury notes, then almost entirely worthless, and said, laughingly, that was his fortune in money. He then added, that it was a source of gratification rather than of regret that himself and nearly all the members of his Cabinet had sacrificed their private fortunes in the struggle for the liberty of the people. I will also add, that when it was determined, after the surrender of General Johnson, to transfer the field of military operations to the west of the Mississippi, one of his Cabinet told Mr. Davis that he had money enough to take them both across that river.

These facts are given to show the injustice which has been done to one whose hopes and thoughts and energies were all wholly devoted to the cause, then so dear to us, in which he was engaged; and who, amidst his all-engrossing public duties and responsibilities, took no thought of his private fortune or of his personal safety.

I am persuaded that the wise and good and honorable, even among those who thought him wrong in his support of the cause of Southern independence, and imperiled their lives in opposing him on the battle-field, will accord to him sincerity of convictions as to the righteousness of the cause in which he was engaged, integrity of purpose, and those great qualities of head and heart which fitted him to be the leader of a heroic people in a great struggle.

I know the time has not yet fully come for explanations like this to be received, without offence to the prejudices of many good people, who have only viewed Mr. Davis of late years as a public enemy. But I trust now, since that cause has been forever abandoned, the generous and just will see that I but perform a duty to one who, while he is in a distant land, is yet very dear to me and to millions of others in the United States. Very respectfully,

JOHN H. REAGAN.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

Alleged Inhuman Treatment of a Widow and her Sick Family at Washington.

From the Washington Chronicle, Aug. 28.

A case of ill-treatment to a lady, her sick infant, and an older child and its grandmother, has just been discovered, which excels in brutality anything we have heard of as transpiring in this city during many years past, and which should be punished to the utmost extremity of the law. We will relate the case as given to our reporter:

A young man named Lang (the given name we had no opportunity of ascertaining) enlisted from this city, and served during nearly the entire war. When he returned to the city he was appointed to a clerkship in one of the Governmental departments, and while yet a clerk he died, leaving a young wife and one child to mourn his loss and to combat a cold world for a livelihood. About two months after Mr. Lang's death his widow bore a second child, which added much to her cares.

Soon thereafter she was given employment under Mr. Thomas Penicks, in the folding-room of the Government Printing Office. About two months since Mrs. Lang was compelled to remain at home, because of the severe illness of her mother and youngest child. A lady friend in the folding-room, becoming uneasy because of Mrs. Lang's long-continued absence, went to see her at her house, on T-street north, between Sixth and Seventh streets. When she arrived there, she found Mrs. Lang, her mother, and children—not in the house, but lying in the back yard in an utterly destitute condition, and the youngest child in a dying condition. Mrs. Lang's mother was quite ill also, and they had been without food two days and two nights. Mrs. Lang stated the house was rented by her from a Sergeant of the Police of the Second Precinct. He went to her and informed her (although her rent was not due until yesterday) that she must leave the house. She informed him that her mother and child were too ill to move or to leave to find a house; whereupon he proceeded to eject her and family, and to put her furniture, consisting of a table, bed, stove, two plates, two saucers, and a few other trifling articles, in the back yard, and also threatened to send her to the Penitentiary if she did not leave the premises altogether.

To make matters still worse, she had no clothing to keep off the chill night air, for she had been compelled to sell all her bed-clothing and all the other clothing of herself and family, except the scanty allowance they had on; and in this condition they were compelled to remain three days and three nights. The visitor gave Mrs. Lang all the money she had—fifteen cents—with which bread was procured, and then she reported the condition of the family to Mr. Penicks, who immediately called on them and found them in the condition above stated. He gave Mrs. Lang money with which to relieve the hunger of herself and family for a while. He then procured the old office of Dr. Reyburn, at Campbell Hospital buildings, where he had the family and furniture removed. Although the late husband was a member of one of our benevolent societies of this city, his widow was too delicate in her nature to make known her extreme want. Mr. Penicks will, we learn, take measures to secure means for her further relief.

Murder and Suicide by a Monomaniac.

A correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser*, in a letter from Wenona, Mich., 20th inst., says:

"A lady by the name of Grace was shot and instantly killed about three miles south of this place about 4 o'clock Saturday morning. She was returning from the Odd Fellows' excursion and was met on the street by a man named Wm. Foot, who spoke to her and said: 'Mrs. Grace you and I have lived long enough,' and then drew a revolver, shot her in the left breast and then in the head, killing her instantly. Foot then attempted to shoot himself, but the pistol snapped. He then plunged into the Saginaw River and drowned himself. His body was recovered about 8 o'clock. Foot was a sort of monomaniac on the question of love. He has been very persistent in his efforts to compel Mrs. Grace to marry him."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

PRO MORTUIS.

From the London Spectator.

What should a man desire to leave?
A flawless work; a noble life:
Some music harmonized from strife,
Some finish'd thing, ere the slack hands at eve
Drop, should be his to leave.

One gem of song, defying age;
A hard-won fight; a well-worked farm;
A law, no guile can twist to harm;
Some tale, as our lost Thackeray's, bright, or sage
As the just Hallam's page.

Or, in life's homeliest, meanest spot,
To strike the circle of his years
A perfect curve through joys and tears,
Leaving a pure name to be known, or not,—
This is a true man's lot.

He dies: he leaves the deed, or name,
A gift for ever to his land,
In trust to Friendship's guardian hand,
Bound 'gainst all adverse shocks to keep his fame,
Or to the world proclaim.

But the imperfect thing, or thought,—
The fervid yeastiness of youth,
The dubious doubt, the twilight truth,
The work that for the passing day was wrought,
The schemes that came to nought.

The sketch half-way 'twixt verse and prose
That mocks the finish'd picture true,
The splinters whence the statue grew,
The scaffolding 'neath which the palace rose,
The vague abortive throes

And crudities of joy or gloom:—
In kind oblivion let them be!
Nor has the dead worse foe than he
Who rakes these sweepings of the artist's room,
And piles them on his tomb.

Ah, 'tis but little that the best,
Frail children of a fleeting hour,
Can leave of perfect fruit or flower!
Ah, let all else be graciously suppress'd
When man lies down to rest!

—*Francis T. Palgrave.*

A NIGHT IN LAUGHTON WOODS.

From Temple Bar.

CHAPTER I.—THE CASTLE.

It was a clear, bright morning, hardly cold enough to be in season, for it only wanted a week to Christmas.

The Castle of Hurstmonceux was full of stir; a group of gentlemen stood in the inner court; horses were being led out, pages and grooms were running here and there, and the sunshine flickered over all.

In the reign of King Henry VIII. the Castle of Hurstmonceux was a fine specimen of the castellated mansion of the previous century, filling up the gap between the stern Norman castle, with its frowning keep and dungeon-like windows, and the manor-house of the succeeding Tudor period, with oriels and gables and twisted chimney-stacks.

It had been built by Sir Roger de Fienes, one of the heroes of Agincourt; and, although security had not been forgotten in its mode of construction, the picturesque and the habitable had been far more regarded than in preceding ages.

It was nearly square in form, and surrounded by a moat, over which a bridge led to the gate-house, flanked by massive machicolated round towers and angle turrets. Within the gateway was the great, or, as it was called, the Cloistered Court; in this were the hall, the chapel, and all the chief apartments. Beyond it, again, were two smaller courts, and in the first of these was the group already spoken of.

Two of the gentlemen had mounted their horses; and these were Thomas, Lord Dacre of Hurstmonceux, and his cousin and chief counselor, Sir Ralph de Fienes.

A servant stood beside another horse, but Sir Ralph told him they did not require attendance.

"We are best alone, Dacre," he said; and they both rode slowly through the courts to the gateway. They paused here beneath the lofty round towers, and then crossed the drawbridge at full gallop, and rode toward the sea.

As the horses' feet clattered on the drawbridge a fair young face looked out from one of the lattices of the Cloistered court.

It was the face of a girl of 16; her blue eyes and fair hair made her look even younger. Young as she seemed, there was decision and strength of purpose in the firmly-set chin and chiseled lips, and her broad forehead and well-cut eyebrows spoke of intellect also. Her hair fell in long golden ringlets round her shoulders.

Had Joan de Fienes been a few years older, or had she lived nearer the Court, her hair would doubtless have been tortured after the fantastic fashions of those times; her dress, too, would have been of a more cumbrous texture; but at remote Hurstmonceux she had grown up like a wild briar rose—the darling of her brother and his dependents.

There was a troubled look on her bright face, as she sat musing at the open lattice.

"I will see Dacre alone when he returns," she said at last. "I could not help hearing what Ralph said this morning, but Dacre shall know that I heard it. Ralph is not true; he has a false face; he shall not persuade my brother to act against his conscience!"

She rose and passed from her chamber along a matted gallery, till she came to a spiral brick staircase leading to the chapel.

CHAPTER II.—BROTHER AND SISTER.

The two horsemen rode slowly toward Pevensey. Sir Ralph was taller and older than his companion; he was fair-haired, but his skin had the scorched, fiery tint of exposure. It did not suit with the small restless gray eyes, forever peering through the irregular tawny brows that overhung them, like the jagged eaves of a barn. He was studying his cousin's frank face—a face that spoke more of honor and loving-kindness than of worldly wisdom. Scarcely more than four-and-twenty, Lord Dacre was as handsome as he was good; and he rode his horse with the ease of an accomplished gentleman.

He started from a reverie when his cousin spoke.

"If I did not know better, Dacre, I should think you were afraid of Sir Nicholas Pelham?"

"And if I tell the truth, I shall say I am afraid to do an unknightly action. Sneer as much as you like, Ralph, such names are leaving us quite fast enough; but I see no reason why the chivalrous spirit is to forsake us also. What else have we to distinguish us from these rich burghers, who each day encroach on our privileges?"

"Well, but my good cousin and lord, Sir Nicholas Pelham, of Laughton, is one of these identical burghers—knighted, as you know, by our late ever-to-be-lamented king of money-bag memory. He insults the noble craft by this whim of his, that no buck shall fall in Laughton Woods before Christmas-tide; and I am resolved to thwart the old curmudgeon!"

"Then go into his woods by daylight, and strike down a hart-royal, if you are so obstinate; but this midnight plan seems to me treacherous, and, as I said, unknightly."

Here a small object darted from behind a heap of stones at the side of the uneven road. Lord Dacre's horse plunged violently, and while he was trying to quiet it the creature ran to his cousin and held something up to him, saying a few words in a shrill child's voice. Dacre only distinguished "will not fail you to-night," and then his cousin threw the token (a bit of stag's horn) into the road, and with a furious oath, dashed forward, his horse's heels striking the child down as he galloped on.

The young lord reined up his beast and dismounted.

He raised the poor ragged little urchin from the chalky pool into which he had fallen. He was more frightened than hurt; his anxiety seemed to be as to what he had done to anger the other gentleman.

"Why, my boy," said Dacre, kindly, "you have frightened his horse; there's a groat for you;" and springing into his saddle, he galloped toward his cousin, who was now coming back quickly.

"Do you know, Ralph, you nearly killed yon urchin?"

"Was he stunned?" said Sir Ralph de Fienes. He smiled, but the expression of his eyes was more restless than ever.

"No, only for a minute or two. He seemed anxious to know how he could have angered you, and I told him he had frightened your horse. Why, you look scared, Ralph! I did not think you so tender-hearted. The child is quits for a fright. I must tell Joan about our adventure."

"Call her 'Empress Joan,'" said his cousin, with a sneer. "Her rule over you is imperial. You should ask her advice about the midnight chase."

Lord Dacre looked annoyed, and tried to change the conversation, but his cousin subtly pursued it; and, before they returned, his specious eloquence had wrung a reluctant consent to his scheme.

As soon as they had dismounted, Dacre turned suddenly from his companion. He went up one of the curious spiral staircases, along a broad rush-strewn gallery, and entered a small chamber at the end of it.

It was a pleasant, bright room; the ceiling was low, but a deep oriel window seemed to attract all the rays of the afternoon sun, which came streaming through the gold and crimson diamonds that surrounded the "alaune," or wolf dog, (the cognizance of the de Fienes,) and gave to the rush strewn floor the appearance of a rich carpet. Near the door a maid was working diligently at an embroidery frame, and in the oriel itself Joan de Fienes sat on a low stool, caressing a noble wolf hound, which might have passed for the original of the "alaune" above his head. Joan started up when she saw her brother.

"You good, kind Dacre, to come to me just when I wanted to see you so much!"

"What is it that my pet wants to see me about?"

Lord Dacre kissed her fondly, and placed himself beside her in a cushioned seat in the oriel, almost the only luxury in the chamber.

Joan turned to her maiden.

"You can leave us, Cecily," and then she looked up at her brother. "Dacre, I do not like our cousin Ralph. He never came here while our mother lived; why is he here so often now?"

"He is my guest, Joan. Will not that content you?"

He was not pleased with her question. On the way home Ralph had taunted him successfully, and had asked him how much longer he meant to obey the rule of a girl of sixteen.

"No, brother, that does not content me;" and, all unconsciously, she looked reprovingly in her brother's face.

He turned away, for he felt a frown gathering. Had Joan guessed the extent of his displeasure, she had been spared much after-sorrow, and Lord Dacre's future might have been less tragical; but he had always consulted freely with her, and it seemed her duty to warn him.

"Dacre, I must tell you what happened this morning. I was in the still-room, waiting for Dame Margery. The window was open, and you and Ralph came and talked beneath it. I did not listen, but, before I could avoid it, I heard Ralph propose to make a midnight attack on the deer in Laughton Woods. I knew well that you would not consent to aught so unknightly, but I cannot like Ralph for even daring to make such a proposal to you."

Her brother started up vehemently.

"I' faith, you have begun to watch me early——"

He checked himself, and paced silently up and down the room.

A weaker-natured girl would have succeeded better than Joan did now. Instead of bursting into tears, and caressing her brother, she stood still, looking at him.

How had she displeased Dacre? He had never been angry with her before. For some minutes she stood trying to resolve what to do. Before she could decide her brother walked up to her and kissed her forehead.

"You are a good child, Joan. I am not angry; but you must not interfere in what you cannot understand." And he left the room.

Poor Joan's heart swelled beyond endurance. Those few words seemed to have raised a barrier between her and her fondly-loved brother that she had never dreamed of as possible.

She had sense enough to see that he would not have said that he was not angry with her if he had not considered that he had something to forgive.

"And what?" For an instant the proud blood of the de Fienes mounted to her brow. "For trying to save him from committing a crime!"

Then her woman's nature came to her aid, and she wept long and passionately.

Her tears effaced all bitter feelings, and made her willing to take the blame herself. She would trust to Dacre's own sense of right.

But as evening fell, and the supper hour drew near, when she would be expected to join her brother and his friends, she felt an insurmountable reluctance to meet Dacre again for the first time in the presence of Ralph. She longed to throw herself into her brother's arms, and own that she had been presumptuous; but she could only do this alone, and she knew Dacre would not seek her again that evening. A nervous feeling whispered, "You will be pale, downcast; your eyes are swollen with weeping; you will not dare to look in your brother's face; he will think you sullen and unreconciled;—wait till morning, and then see him alone."

The longer she hesitated, the more reluctant she became to face her brother surrounded by his guests; and by the time her maidens entered to summon her, she looked and felt so ill, that grave Dame Margery was called in and pronounced her only fit to go to bed.

CHAPTER III.—LAUGHTON WOODS.

It was clear moonlight. As the castle bell sounded 12, two dark figures passed through the Cloistered court, and were permitted egress by the sleepy warder of the gateway tower. After a short interval two others passed out. They soon joined their companions among the trees of the chestnut avenue on the other side of the moat.

"Lead the way, Ralph," murmured the voice of Lord Dacre; "you are our leader to-night."

Sir Ralph remonstrated, but he went on in advance of the others.

They soon entered Laughton Woods. The moon shone in full splendor over the leafless branches of the noble trees. The white stems of the beeches and Spanish chestnuts looked ghostlike under its pale light.

"Hist!" said Ralph. "We must be wary, for, if I mistake not, we are near the quarry."

They went on with stealthy steps and hushed voices. Almost as he spoke, a broad sheet of water appeared, glistening like a lake of silver through the trees.

They halted. Standing at its brink, evidently listening to the sounds of their footsteps, stood a noble stag, his fully-antlered head thrown proudly over his shoulder.

Ralph cautiously raised his crossbow, the bolt whizzed through the air, and the stag bounded into the water—a dark broken line across its now rippling silver surface showing the direction he had taken.

But before they could think of pursuit, footsteps were heard close at hand, and rough voices commanded them to yield. The park-keepers were upon them.

There was a brief fierce struggle. The moon had become partially obscured, and amid the confusion and imperfect light the clashing of steel was audible. Hitherto Lord Dacre had parried the blows aimed at him with his cross-bow, but he suddenly felt his sword drawn from its sheath by an unseen hand. He turned to recover it, and, as he did so, his arms were seized on either side; at the same instant the keeper nearest him dropped on the turf with a deep groan.

The small party of marauders were soon overpowered, and led away. The clouds passed on, and the scene was again left alone with the moonlight as before. No—not as before. In that brief moment a life had been taken—a soul had been hurried into eternity.

Joan rose early, eager to seek her brother, and beg his forgiveness.

She knew he visited his pet falcon every morning, and this was a favorite meeting-place for the brother and sister. Sir Ralph did not love the gentle science; there was no fear of his joining them.

Darce was not there, and Joan inquired of the falconer if he had seen his lord.

"Mistress Joan," answered the tried old servant, "Dame Margery should have forewarned you."

"I do not understand you, Stephen." She thought only of her brother's displeasure, and she imagined that his absence from the mews was in some way connected therewith. "Where is your lord?"

"Mistress, 'tis a heavy cross to be laid on you, and you so young!"—the old man shook his head, and looked at her affectionately—"but you were ever strong of heart, and, to my thinking, you may help in this strait. My lord is on the road to London."

Joan uttered an exclamation of surprise, but the old man's deeply sorrowful manner enchained her attention.

"Last night, 'tis said, though I cannot credit the tale, our lord killed one of the keepers of the deer in Laughton Woods, and he is ta'en to London to be tried for murder."

Joan turned deadly white. The words she had overheard flashed on her mind, and she doubted not the truth of one part of the charge.

"And Sir Ralph de Fienes?" she said, so firmly that the old man scarcely believed his ears.

"Nay, I heard naught of him, Mistress Joan. The two other gentlemen who were here with my lord, are prisoners on the same charge, but no one seems to speak about Sir Ralph being mixed up in it. Perhaps he is here still."

The old man paused, and looked at Joan, as if expecting her to show some natural signs of grief or horror; but after the deadly sickness that the first shock occasioned had passed away, her firm belief in her brother's innocence of the actual crime imputed to him, and her fearless persuasion that his guiltlessness must be as apparent to all as to herself, obscured her perception of the danger he was in.

"Stephen, I must go at once to London; make ready for the journey."

"And what will you do there, Mistress Joan?" said the old man, sadly, although her undaunted bearing gave him better hope than he had been able to give himself.

"You said just now that I could help—God will send me wisdom; and if I can do nothing else, I can comfort Lord Dacre. How soon will all be ready?"

"In two hours," said the old man, after a few minutes' thought; and he left the mews more quickly than might have been expected from his age and stooping figure.

Joan returned to her chamber; but on her way she encountered Sir Ralph de Fienes.

She was passing him with an irrepressible shudder, when he stopped, and, with an affectation of great concern, asked if she had heard the mischance that had befallen her brother.

Joan bowed her head affirmatively, and then fixed her eyes steadily on his. With a strong effort she restrained the accusation that was ready to burst from her lips, and, turning abruptly from him, she entered her chamber.

When she rejoined Stephen he scarcely recognized her. She had attired herself in a riding suit of her mother's. Her golden ringlets were all hidden beneath the close-sitting coif of those times, over which she wore an ample muffler; and when she turned to address the waiting-woman who stood ready to accompany her, she spoke in the calm, measured tones of one of mature years.

Every trace of girlhood seemed to have left her; and old Stephen, as he helped his lady to mount, felt himself as much under her commands as ever he had been under those of her lady-mother.

CHAPTER IV.—THE BEAUCHAMP TOWER.

Lord Dacre sat alone in the upper chamber of the Beauchamp Tower—the fatal chamber in which so many noble princely hearts had throbbed amid the alternations of hope and disappointment, only to be stilled by the ax of the executioner on the bloodstained little green within the Tower.

Here the fair unfortunate Anne Boleyn had received the intelligence of her doom; while in the chamber beneath the miserable Geoffrey Pole, the betrayer of his own mother and brother to the scaffold, was even then undergoing the sentence of perpetual imprisonment.

Lord Dacre sat pondering deeply, but not on the doom that was said to await every inhabitant of that fated tower.

He had that day been tried for the murder of the park-keeper in Laughton Woods, and against his own better judgment, by the advice of his cousin Ralph, had pleaded "Guilty!"

The sound of footsteps on the staircase made him look up. The door was unlocked and Joan stood beside him—close, close beside him, her arms round his neck, her lips pressed on his cheek, her whole frame heaving with the sobs so long restrained. No one would have recognized the calm self-possessed girl who left the gray walls of Hurstmonceux.

But her mere presence, spite of her agitation, brought marvelous comfort to the prisoner.

A bright smile spread from lips to eyes; it seemed as though Joan's golden ringlets had shed sunshine through the gloomy room.

"Welcome, dearest!" he said.

But he let Joan weep on; he knew her deep, reserved nature too well to stifle such unusual, and, as he rightly conjectured, such suppressed emotion.

At length he gently and tenderly raised her drooping head.

"Why, my own sweet sister, are you changed into one of the fabled water spirits who weep their lovers away?"

Joan smiled and wiped her eyes.

"It gives me good hope, dear brother, to hear you speak so gaily. Things cannot be as I was led to believe. Is the trial over?"

"Yes, my child,"—and here, spite of all his efforts, the grave look returned,—"and I have pleaded 'Guilty!'"

"Guilty! Oh, brother, why did you do that? I am sure you never murdered any one!" exclaimed Joan, clasping her hands.

"A friend told me it was the best course to take. All testify against me, and in such a hand-to-hand struggle it is hard to say who struck the blow. I never drew my sword; it was snatched from the sheath by some unknown hand, and its bloodstained evidence goes against me. I know I did not strike the blow."

"Then why plead a falsehood?"

"It is not really a falsehood, dear girl. I was the chief of this marauding party, and am, of course, answerable for the mischief. Would I had been more patient with you, Joan, when you strove to turn me from my mad purpose! I believe I should have listened if you had not been so hard on Ralph."

"And it was his fault, after all?" said Joan, very seriously.

"No—no; we will not quarrel with poor Ralph; let bygones be bygones. He is my best friend and adviser here. I scarcely know what I should do without him. Joan, dearest, remember he is next of kin, and, should any evil befall me, he is your lawful protector. You must learn to love him for my sake, darling."

"Only one question, my own loved brother," said Joan, repressing a shudder, and kissing him: "Did Ralph advise you to plead 'Guilty'?"

"Yes, darling. These mad freaks have been common of late, and Ralph thought by pleading 'Guilty' I should propitiate the King, for it seems he has expressed his determination to end such disorders."

An expression of pain flitted across Joan's face; but she did not recur to the subject.

CHAPTER V.—SIR RALPH DE FIENES.

Standing before a table, at which sat a grave, reverend-looking man, was Lord Dacre's cousin, Sir Ralph de Fienes.

The room was large, but not lofty. The afternoon sun streamed in through the windows. In one of the deep embrasures a gentleman was seated, apparently quite uninterested in the conversation de Fienes was holding with the Bishop of Winchester.

Sir Ralph was vehemently urging some proposition, to which the Bishop did not seem willing to accede.

"I assure you, my lord, that I am next of kin; a very little persuasion on your part would induce his Majesty to set aside this question of female succession. Or—here I have it," he continued with a laugh—"I will marry the wench, and that will settle the matter."

"Softly, Sir Ralph de Fienes," said Gardiner. "I bore no great love to this youth's father; yet, from all I hear of the son, I grieve that he has been so misguided as to plead 'Guilty' in this matter. But for this acknowledgment of what our gracious liege holds unknightly conduct, I think he might have granted him grace. You, as his near kinsman and reputed adviser—I hear he hath taken counsel with none else—should have counseled him better." He looked searchingly into Sir Ralph's shifting gray eyes.

"It had been worse than useless, my lord," replied de Fienes, in a subdued voice. "My unhappy cousin has ever been headstrong and rebellious—bent on following his own will"—he sighed deeply; "but what do you think of my proposal, my lord?"

"Simply nothing," replied Gardiner; "the King has resolved to sequestrate the estates and attaint the family, so that your kind wish to give your young cousin a protector would scarcely meet with its fitting reward."

Sir Ralph looked uneasily round the chamber; he began to wonder how much the Bishop knew of the real facts of the midnight affray. Suddenly he became aware that the person who had remained seated at the window during his conference was now watching him covertly. He sat with his back to the window, so that his face was in deep shadow.

"And now, fair Sir," said the Bishop to de Fienes, "our say is said." He bowed courteously, and turned to some papers which had apparently occupied him before Sir Ralph's entrance.

De Fienes made a profound obeisance, and had nearly gained the door, when, to his surprise, the unknown rose quietly and crossed over toward him.

"The evening air blows chilly; you will find it so on the water, Sir Ralph," he said, in a low, distinct voice.

Before de Fienes could reply he had returned to his seat as noiselessly as he had left it.

Sir Ralph walked down stairs in a dream; the mortification of Gardiner's repulse was almost obliterated by the mystery of this unknown stranger, who, from his significant words, evidently sought an interview with him.

"I will take his hint at all risks," he thought; "I am well armed."

Telling his attendants he should not require his horse, he walked hastily toward the river. As soon as he reached one of the stairs or "bridges," as they were then termed, he called a small boat that was waiting for a fare on the much frequented "Silent Highway."

They had scarcely shot six lengths from the bank, when Sir Ralph perceived a smaller boat glide past.

The cloaked figure who sat in the stern raised one finger, as if to beckon him onward, and then took no more notice of him.

"Follow yonder small skiff quickly and surely," said de Fienes to the boatman, "and I will double your hire."

The first boat sped on so fast that the waterman had to pull lustily to keep it in sight. On, on they flew, amid brightly-gilded barges and gaily-painted wherries, from many of which proceeded strains of sweet music, while in the smaller boats the watermen, then a musical fraternity, kept time to their favorite chorus:

"Heave and how
Rumbelow!"

On, on—past the ancient Abbey, standing in lonely grandeur—past the dismal swamp, at the farthest extremity of which, connecting it with Chelsea Fields, was even then standing Blondel's Bridge, afterward known under a more guilty name, (Bloody Bridge.) On, on they flew till they reached the small village of Chelsea.

At some stairs a little beyond Chelsea Place, the object of their pursuit staid its rapid course, and so fast had Ralph's boat followed it, that before the cloaked figure had reached the top of the stairs, de Fienes was by his side.

Still the stranger took no heed of him, but walked on quickly, till he suddenly quitted the river side, and led the way through a lonely lane to a small house surrounded by poplar trees.

Then he turned round and beckoned to Ralph; they passed through a wicket and entered the house together.

The room into which they came was small and meanly furnished; but Ralph had no time to indulge much observation on it, for as the stranger removed his muffler de Fienes started back with an exclamation of surprise.

"Sir Thomas Wriothesly, or rather, I should say, my Lord Chancellor," and he bowed profoundly; "I had not seen your face till now."

"No, my good friend; I purposely avoided you at my Lord of Winchester's for several reasons—one being that I was not sure, from our previous acquaintance, whether you would care to follow me here."

He looked at Ralph so meaningly, that the latter stared round him, as if he expected some of the Chancellor's myrmidons to start upon him from the oak panels.

Wriothesly laughed.

"Fear nothing, my good friend; I brought you here to bargain with you, not to take you to the rack. Your heart is, I see, set on this fair lordship—a laudable craving, in the gratification of which I am willing to aid you, on conditions. I was thinking of you only this morning. Some new facts have reached me respecting the affray in Laughton Woods, which you can probably explain. But to business first," he added; "I feel sure I shall find you reasonable, Sir Ralph—a very different person from your headstrong cousin."

The livid scowl that overcast De Fienes' face at the beginning of Wriothesly's speech cleared away as he heard the concluding words; he was aware that the Chancellor, beside his covert threat about his recent crime, had him in his power from his knowledge of some awkward circumstances in his earlier life; still Sir Thomas' rapacity was so well known that he doubted not to be able to buy his silence.

"I am anxious to hear your proposals," he said.

Wriothesly kept his eye steadily fixed upon him; not a change of Ralph's countenance escaped him.

He felt his power keenly, and enjoyed tormenting his victim.

"We will prevent or annul this forfeiture. You shall be Lord Dacre of Hurstmonceux, and wed your cousin to boot, on condition that the half of the moneys and revenues of the said estates are mine for life."

"Wed Joan!" exclaimed de Fienes, in mixed fear and indignation, gladly seizing at any objection to Wriothesly's proposal; "it must be by force then. She has some unaccountable prejudice against me."

"Tut, tut, man! To think of you, with your experience, studying the likings of a chit of some fifteen years old. A woman never knows her own mind. The best of them are only a kind of domestic animal, with whom, if you spare the whip, you may rue their claws. No, no; marry the girl, and then who shall dare chatter about the female right of succession?"

"But, my dear Sir Thomas, consider; are you not very exacting in demanding half the revenues? Consider how deeply indebted I am; and when my creditors hear that I have achieved this lordship, they will be clamorous for payment, and I shall be like a beggar in fine clothes. Say a fourth part to commence with, and trust to my gratitude, when cleared of these embarrassments, to increase the sum."

But Wriothesly stopped him with a fierce oath:

"One word of protest, my fair-seeming sir, and, by the Lord, I find you a snug lodging in the Tower! You know I never break *my* word."

Sir Ralph's spirit flamed under these insulting threats; but he was too wise to remonstrate, and he passively signed a paper which Wriothesly presently drew up in the terms he had suggested, reserving to himself the hope of an after-vengeance for the compulsion under which he acted.

CHAPTER VI.—THE SENTENCE.

Next morning, when Joan entered her brother's prison chamber, she drew back in mingled annoyance and surprise.

Lord Dacre was not alone. Sir Ralph de Fienes stood beside him, his face full of deep commiseration.

But her brother looked so sad and dejected that she forgot Ralph's presence. She threw her arms round Dacre's neck and kissed him fondly.

"Good news!" she said, and she checked herself.

De Fienes understood her hesitation; he moved toward the door. "My cousin Joan mistrusts me."

The wounded feeling in his voice moved Dacre.

"No, Ralph; stay, I pray you, and hear her news. Something in this gloomy old fortress, and especially the evil doom that befalls each inhabitant of the Beauchamp Tower, makes a coward of our Joan. Come, dear one, let me hear your news."

His looks were so winning that Joan could not refuse. But the eager expression of her cousin's eyes made her suspect him still.

"I have seen the Lady Latimer," she said; "she tells me the King is to reach London this afternoon, and she promises to gain me speech of his Highness to-morrow at Whitehall at eleven of the clock. Oh, Dacre, he must grant me grace! I will not quit his knees till he has signed your pardon."

"Eleven," said Dacre, thoughtfully; "my sister, at an hour after noon I am to be led to Tyburn."

"To Tyburn!" cried Joan, starting up wildly. "No—no—no! a noble may not die the death of a malefactor."

Her brother looked at Ralph for confirmation; he could not bear to see Joan's agonized face.

"It is too true, my gentle cousin," said the traitor, with well-assumed sorrow. "Our Sovereign refuses any commutation of the sentence."

Joan stood speechless.

Suddenly the stony, fixed look left her eyes; they beamed almost fiercely on her treacherous cousin.

"What cruel haste!" she cried. "And it was you, Ralph: who told me to delay three days ere I sought the King."

Dacre started, with an exclamation of surprise, and gazed strangely at De Fienes. Sir Ralph began a faint denial. "Joan has mistaken me," he said; but she raised her hand to implore silence. She had meant to lay it on his arm, but a feeling of disgust, as to some noxious animal, withheld her. She turned from him abruptly.

"There is yet time; at least a Dacre shall not die unworthily."

There was a sudden silence. Ralph lingered a few moments, and then departed, without attempting to say farewell to either brother or sister. Almost before the door had closed upon him, Joan threw her arms round her brother and kissed him.

"They shall not take you," she murmured; "they shall take my life first."

But Lord Dacre was overwhelmed with the discovery of Ralph's treachery. Those few words, coupled with de Fienes' change of countenance and manner, removed a film from his cousin's eyes.

He fondly stroked Joan's golden ringlets, and pressed his lips on the forehead that rested on his shoulder.

"Joan, my darling sister," he said, "you are a child in age, but you have a woman's heart. I do not say I have no hope in the success of your mediation with the King; but even you must admit that there is a doubt, and I will not leave your fate, so far as I can provide for its safety, in doubt. In these papers" (he placed a packet in her hand as he spoke) "you will find full instructions. The only change I make is, that wherever you will find Ralph de Fienes suggested as a guide or counselor, choose instead the Lady Latimer; she will prove a truer friend."

Joan looked up amid her blinding tears; her brother's forbearance toward the traitor seemed more than human.

She had at first thought his provision for the future unnecessary, and was inclined to smile incredulously; but as he proceeded, his sad calm looks and tones struck a death-chill to her sanguine hopes.

She sat down quietly when she had taken the packet from Dacre, and read to him out of her breviary.

When the hour of parting came, who can tell the agony that wrung those two fond loving hearts? and yet so strong and brave were they that, when her brother released Joan from the almost convulsive embrace in which he held her, they smiled cheerfully at each other as she disappeared through the gloomy doorway.

CHAPTER VII.—THE KING.

Lady Latimer, so soon to be known as Katherine Parr, the sixth Queen of the Royal Bluebeard who then filled the throne of England, was at this time in attendance on her dying husband.

She could not accompany Joan to the presence chamber herself, and she placed her under the care of her sister, the Lady Herbert. Then, kissing Joan lovingly, bade her God-speed on her pious errand.

Joan waited for some time in an antechamber; her heart throbbed wildly when the solemn-looking usher whispered to her guide, and, slowly preceding the two ladies, led the way to the royal presence.

Joan moved on in a dream, unconscious of the interest and admiration her youth and extreme beauty excited in that gay throng of courtiers.

Her eye rested on no one. She saw nothing, knew nothing, till she found herself kneeling, and heard a coarse voice exclaim:

"By my fay, 'tis a goodly wench! How now, sweetheart? What boon have you to crave? You shall have a husband for the asking."

The King uttered an impatient exclamation at her silence, and Joan's self-possession returned. She looked up steadily.

"I ask my brother's life, your Highness."

"And who in the foul fiend's name is her brother? Ha!" said the King to Wriothesly, who just then entered.

"It is an ill-advised suit." The Chancellor frowned darkly on Joan. "She asks the life of that confessed traitor and malefactor, Thomas de Fienes, formerly called Lord Dacre of Hurstmonceux."

"Hold, my Lord Chancellor!" said Henry, quickly. "We will have no calling of names. Ha!"

He was already well disposed to listen to any request urged by so fair and fresh a petitioner, and his irritable suspicious temper took umbrage at Wriothesly's interference.

"Sir Thomas never befriends the petticoats," he said, glancing round. "Heed not yon beast," he continued to Joan, with one of his profane oaths. "But tell me, chuck, in what strait thy brother lies, for it seems me not to have heard much of this matter?"

Joan told her brother's sad story briefly and clearly, and when at the end she again implored mercy with flushed cheeks, clasped hands, and eyes beaming with the painful brilliance of excitement, Henry was obviously much moved.

"By St. Mary, there has been foul play here! Had I heard thy story sooner, fair mistress, thy brother's death-warrant had never been signed. That dog of a cousin painted thy brother in darker colors than the fiend ever wore, and I had promised him the earldom. Ha!"

He laughed a short fierce laugh and looked sharply round the group of courtiers. "Where is he? Ha! So the bird is flown! Make out a warrant and that speedily," he said, with a terribly significant glance at Wriothesly, "to attach that black-hearted dog who was here but now of high treason in misleading our clemency, and bring Lord Dacre to our presence. Ha!"

There was a deep silence; no one stirred to obey the King.

Henry turned furiously to Wriothesly, livid with passion, the imprecations he could not find breath to utter foaming over his lips.

Joan became pale with fear, at she scarcely knew what, although the King's passion was sufficient to unnerve any one.

Amid the silence, Wriothesly advanced and knelt before the King.

"Pardon, pardon, gracious liege!"

"Pardon, your Highness, for the Lieutenant of the Tower; he read the hour wrongly. Alas! the unhappy gentleman, my Lord Dacre, is even now hanged at Tyburn!"

"Now, by the Lord that made me," said Henry, rising and stamping furiously, "ye shall rue this morning's work among ye! Are you sure of it?"

"Alas, too sure!" said the hypocritical Chancellor. "I had the sad tidings before this maiden entered the presence—"

"Ha!" interrupted the King, turning suddenly to look at Joan.

She had risen to her feet, and now stood white and rigid as a statue.

Henry took her compassionately by the hand, but she seemed quite unconscious of his royal sympathy, her widely-opened eyes fixed on vacancy; and when the King let go her cold fingers, they sank suddenly and leaden-like to her side.

"Poor wench," said Henry, "the blow has stunned her!"

He signed to Lady Herbert to approach.

She spoke to her, caressed her, but Joan seemed utterly heedless of outward things.

"Poor heart!" said the King. "Lady Herbert, you had best lead her home, and send for Dr. Butts. If any leechcraft will bring her through her grief, his will; and, by St. Mary, this matter shall be seen to. Ha!"

Lady Herbert obeyed the King's orders. The kind physician exerted his utmost care and skill, but Joan remained for hours in the same fearful state; her large eyes dilated and fixed strainingly on some unseen, but apparently terrible, spectacle.

Dr. Butts bethought himself of the serving-man Stephen.

The weeping old man could scarcely believe the pale, bewildered maiden to be his own bright-eyed mistress. He knelt at her feet, and strove, almost like a faithful dog, to attract her notice, but in vain.

At length he placed before her eyes a token she had given to her brother in childhood—a crucifix which he had worn suspended round his neck by a silken string, and which old Stephen had removed thence when he prepared his master's murdered body for burial.

Joan gazed at it at first dreamily; suddenly she put out her hand and grasped it, then burst into passionate tears.

"She will live now," said the benevolent physician; "let her weep as long as she wills."

Spite of King Henry's compassion for Joan, he took no steps to reverse the attainder of the unfortunate family of de Fienes.

On examining the packet given to her by her brother, Joan found that he confided her to the care of La Mere Rosalie, a saintly lady of their family—the abbess of a convent near Paris. Lord Dacre told his sister that this lady had sent to their mother an assurance of her willingness to receive Joan in the event of her requiring protection.

Joan's tears flowed fast, as she read these tokens of her idolised brother's tender care for her. She could hearken now to old Stephen's account of his young lord's noble and Christian behavior—as he was led through the streets between the Sheriffs of Tyburn, while the women bewailed loudly the untimely fate of one so young and full of promise, and the men looked on with downcast, grief-stricken faces.

At the end of her brother's letter, Joan found this request:

"Do not, my beloved sister, in this first terrible grief, take up a hasty purpose and adopt the religious life; remember that you are now the only worthy descendant of de Fienes. I have a foreboding that your children will one day be Lords of Hurstmonceaux." * * * *

And so it proved. Queen Elizabeth reversed the attainder, and Joan's eldest son became Lord Dacre, and restored Hurstmonceaux to its ancient splendor.

Some years after the death of Lord Dacre, in a skirmish in the Low Countries, among a heap of German mercenaries, an English knight recognized the body of Ralph de Fienes.

Centenary of the Steam Engine.—*Once a Week* says: "I suppose the engineers of Great Britain are not forgetting that this is the centenary of the birth of Watt's condensing steam engine. Before 1769 his invention lay in an embryotic state in his model room, but in April of that year a patent was granted for it, and the world first knew of the tender child which brought poverty to its rearers, but which has grown to a healthy giant in these latter times, and coined and scattered millions over the world. This year, too, is the fiftieth since the death of Watt. It is also the centenary of the birth of his son, James Watt, the younger, and of many a great man besides. Humboldt, Cuvier, the first Brunel, Wellington, Marshals Soult and Ney, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, were all born in 1769. Arkwright's spinning-jenny patent bears the same date. Truly, as a commemorative year, 1869 is remarkable."

ANGELICA.

From the Gentlemen's Magazine.

Fair is my love, so fair,
I shudder with the sense
Of what a light the world lose
Could she go hence.

Sweet is my love, so sweet,
The leaves that, fold on fold,
Swathe up the odors of the rose,
Less sweetness hold.

True is my love, so true;
Her heart is mine alone,
The music of its rhythmic beat
Throbs through my own.

Dear is my love, so dear,
If I but hear her name,
My eyes with tears of rapture swim,
My cheek is flame.

Spare her, Immortals, spare,
Till all our days are done,—
Your heaven is full of angel forms,
Mine holds but one.

—*William Sawyer.*

THE HUMBUGS OF HISTORY.

From Once a Week.

"Don't talk to me about your historical facts," said a paradox-loving friend of ours the other day; "I've seen so many so-called accepted facts upset, that I really intend some fine morning to commence a big book on my own account, under the title of 'The Humbugs of History.'" The idea was not perhaps altogether a bad one, although, perhaps, a man would have to attain the length of years of Methuselah, and to lay in stock as much "midnight oil" for the consumption of his lamp as did that famous Hebrew commentator, Rabbi Chananiah, of whom it is recorded, somewhere or other, that, before he contracted to write a commentary on Ezekiel, he bargained for a supply of no less than 300 tons of oil, while he should be engaged on his pious task! As one gets older, one gets sadly disenchanted. The old pet beliefs of boyhood fade out with our dying enthusiasm, the more we read, and "all that we know is nothing can be known" with much certainty becomes a cuckoo-note of most of us. Did not the American Mr. Emerson, only a few years ago, take down our national pride several pegs by gravely showing us how our patron saint, "St. George for Merrie England," was nothing better than a low imposter, originally hailing from Cilicia, who got a lucrative contract for supplying the army of his time and country with bad bacon; got rich by fraud, theft, and by the arts of a common informer; turned religious adventurer, and bribed his way to the Bishopric of Alexandria; and at last, after being imprisoned for his crimes, was dragged out of jail and lynched by any angry mob, in A. D., 361! After this he became in due time a saint, and so undeservedly famous; just as in another way—thanks, Mr. Emerson, for your very refreshing candor—Amerigo Vespucci, "the pickle dealer at Seville, whose highest naval rank was boatswain's mate in an expedition that never sailed, managed to supplant Columbus, and to baptize half the earth with his own dishonest name." Have we not in our school-days hugged to our little bosoms the notion that Brutus stabbed Julius Cæsar purely for patriotism's sacred sake? And now we must be told, forsooth—and alas, but too convincingly, by heavy German historical "big wigs"—that, it being the custom in old Rome for the nobles to lend the plebeians money at terribly usurious rates of interest, Cæsar passed an act forbidding this, and was at a suspiciously short time thereafter butchered by the "noble" Brutus and his brother conspirators!

All Akenside's fine poetry about Brutus "rising refulgent from the stroke," and so on, is knocked on the head forever now. "*Et tu, Brute!*" and that Brutrs merely a murderous, because a disappointed, bill-discounter—is too much for one's feelings, even in this unromantic age. Again, how much have we not honored the name of Mr. Thomas Guy, who founded "Guy's Hospital," gave away princely sums in benevolence, and stares at us in stone in several statues! Yet what manner of man really was this Mr. Thomas Guy? A clever stock-jobber, a miser also, and—speak it softly, with his fine hospital looming in the distance—a man who fattened on the wrongs of the poor cheated English seamen of his day. Formerly our sailors were paid in inconvertible paper, not gold. The reckless Jacks ashore were often obliged to part with these tickets at any wretched discount they could get. The "wise and good" Thomas Guy trafficked in them, and became, for those days, a millionare. Howard, "the prison philanthropist," loving all the world, and yet driving his poor son mad by his ill-judged harshness; Sterne—as Byron said—weeping over a dead donkey, and yet letting a living mother starve; Byron sending a copy of his famous "Fare-thee-well" verses to Lady Byron with a butcher's bill inclosed therewith with a slip like this: "I don't think we could have had so much meat as this; please to see to it;" the great Duke of Marlborough now acting history in minutes, and now dirtying his hands by peculation in army clothing contracts; Algernon Sydney one moment mouthing patriotism, and another accepting bribes from France; all these people, we say, lumped together here at random, without reference to chronological order, are, to our mind at least, just so many humiliating humbugs of history, worthy to sit cheek by jowl with a bill-discounting Brutus, a "patriot" possibly from private spite after all, and a Mr. Thomas Guy giving back to the nation, in the way of a noble hospital, with one hand, what he had, in great part, ruthlessly squeezed out of her poor seamen with the other!

A Clever Bit of Mischief.—The *Saturday Review* says: "We once saw the Strand thrown into terror, confusion and distress by the unaided wit of two boys. It was one of those foggy, damp December evenings, when the lamps look like blurred moons, and objects twenty yards off are all but undistinguishable, and the pavement is as slippery as if all the clowns of all the theatres had been practicing the making of butter-slides for the coming pantomimes. These playful youths had got a suit of old clothes and some straw, out of which they had made up an image sufficiently like a man to pass muster in that uncertain light. With this, counterfeiting the action of affectionate sons taking home a beloved but intoxicated father, they would suddenly appear in front of some passing omnibus, and then, affecting to lose all presence of mind, allow their helpless parent to fall almost under the feet of the horses. The scene may be imagined. Terror of the passengers, horror of the driver, horses down through having been sharply turned aside and pulled up on the greasy pavement, general agitation; which culminated when at length an omnibus with more way on than usual actually passed over the body, the wretched driver of course suffering the mental agonies of a homicide until relieved by seeing the straw intestines of his victim."

Ascent of Mount Etna.—The *Malta Times* has received an account of an ascent of Mount Etna, made by a party of officers of the Royal Oak, from which we make the following extracts: "The party consisted of Lieutenant Pearse, Lieutenants Heathcote and Emra, R. M. L. I., Sub-Lieutenants Reeve, De Watteville and Powell, Messrs. Ripley, Thomas, Ommanney, Reynolds, Boxea, Anton and Bennett, midshipmen. For two hours or more they tramped on slowly in single file, until the first halting place, the Casa del Bosco, in the midst of a forest of chestnut trees, was reached, and here the party rested for half an hour while the animals were fed. At this solitary house one old man has lived alone for ten years, cultivating corn and providing water for tourists and hay for the mules. The fact of the old man's fire being acceptable showed that already the temperature was rapidly changing. The next three hours' dull, shaking, dreary ride up to the Casa degli Inglesi was almost unbearable. Some would have got down and walked, but they could not have got up again, so stiff and numbed by cold and fatigue had they become. Never was any house of refuge more warmly welcomed by weary travelers than was this desolate building at the foot of the crater of Etna. A fire was quickly lighted, provisions and liquors were freely consumed, and after a time the party became quite plucky again, and set out on foot for the last great step—that of scaling the precipitous sides of the crater. No wonder that many people break down at this point. The smell of the sulphurous smoke is sickening, and, combined with an oppressive feeling on the chest, is enough to make even strong men sometimes give in. However, the Royal Oak's party pushed on, and at last, just as the sun rose and the dim curtain of mist raised itself slowly from before the vast and unequaled panorama of land and water visible from the top of the mountain, the travelers were one and all seated triumphantly on the very summit of Etna, and looking over the brink of the crater at the wonderful spectacle of the deep basin from the bottom of which, out of every fissure in the yellow masses of sulphur and lava, rushed volumes of smoke. It is a very delightful thing, no doubt, to go up Mount Etna, but our friends thought it still more delightful to get down again, which they did without further delay."

THE LONDON POOR.

The following sketch of the London factory-bred girl is from Mr. Jas. Greenwood's *Seven Curses of London*, which Fields, Osgood & Co. recently published, and from which we have before given extracts:

At fifteen, the London factory-bred girl, in her vulgar way, has the worldly knowledge of the ordinary female of eighteen or twenty. She has her "young man," and accompanies him of evenings to "sing-songs" and raffles, and on high days and holidays to Hampton by the shilling van, or to Greenwich by the sixpenny boat. At sixteen, she wearies of the frivolities of sweethearting, and, the young man being agreeable, the pair embark in housekeeping, and "settle down." Perhaps they marry; and be it distinctly understood, whatever has been said to the contrary, the estate of matrimony among her class is not lightly esteemed. On the contrary, it is a contract in which so much pride is taken that the certificate attesting its due performance is not uncommonly displayed on the wall of the living room as a choice print or picture might be; with this singular and unaccountable distinction, that when a clock is reckoned with the other household furniture, the marriage certificate is almost invariably hung under it. It was Mr. Catlin, of the Cow Cross Mission, who first drew my attention to this strange observance, and in our many explorations into the horrible courts and alleys in the vicinity of his mission-house he frequently pointed out instances of this strange custom; but even he, who is as learned in the habits and customs of all manner of outcasts of civilization as any man living, was unable to explain its origin. When questioned on the subject, the common answer was, "They say it's lucky." It is the expense attending the process that makes matrimony the exception and not the rule among the people. At least, this is the invariable excuse. And here, as bearing directly on the question of "neglected infants," I may make mention of a practice that certain well-intentioned people are adopting with a view to diminishing the prevalent sin of the unmarried sexes herding in their haunts of poverty, and living together as man and wife. The said practice appears sound enough on the surface. It consists simply in marrying these erring couples gratis. The missionary or Scripture reader of the district, who, as a rule, is curiously intimate with the family affairs of his flock, calls privately on those young people, whose clock, if they have one, ticks to a barren wall, and makes the tempting offer—banns put up, service performed, beadle and pew-opener satisfied, and all free! As will not uncommonly happen, if driven into a corner for an excuse, the want of a jacket or a gown "to make a 'spectable 'pearance in," is pleaded; the negotiator makes a note of it, and in all probability the difficulty is provided against, and in due course the marriage is consummated.

And this about neglected children and life in the hovels about the Houses of Parliament:

Within a stone's cast of the Houses of Parliament, where sit six hundred wise gentlemen impaneled to make what laws they please for improving the condition of the people, every one of the said six hundred being an educated man of liberal mind, and fully recognizing the Christian maxim that godliness and cleanliness are identical, may be found human creatures housed in places that would ruin the health of a country-bred pig were he removed thereto. In these same places parents and grown-up and little children herd in the same room night and day. Sickness does not break up the party, or even the presence of grim Death himself. Singularly enough, however, more ceremony is observed with new Life than with old Death. A missionary friend related to me the case of a family of five inhabiting one small room, and the youngest boy, aged 13, died. The domestic arrangements, however, were not in the least disturbed by the melancholy event. The lad's coffin was laid against the wall, and meals were cooked and eaten, and the two beds made and occupied, as usual, until the day of burial. A little while after, however, the mother gave birth to a child, and my friend, visiting the family, found it grouped on the landing partaking of a rough-and-ready tea. It was voted "undacent to be inthrudin'" until next day. However, the decent scruples of the head of the family did not hold out beyond that time, and by the evening of the next day the old order of things was quite restored. Now, in the name of goodness and humanity, can we, under such circumstances, hope to be delivered from the curse of neglected children?

A FRENCH COOK.

From the London Daily News.

M. Maneille has just died! Who is M. Maneille? Few of the present generation will recognize the name, and yet it belongs, or rather belonged, to a man of great consideration once upon a time. There are people who despise the system of gastronomy; but there are also people in whose eyes the professors of that science are the greatest benefactors of the human species. There was a time when the *Trois Freres Provencaux* was the chief hunt in Paris of the votaries of the august science. Now there is no one restaurant that ranks above all others for its cookery. There are half a dozen very good ones, but if we were to name any one of these as most approved by ourselves we should instantly hear some of our friends name another as still more to their liking. But the *Trois Freres* was once preëminent. Three individuals, who were neither brothers nor yet Provencal, chose to set up as cooks in the Palais, under the title of *Les Trois Freres Provencaux*. Their names were Maneille, Simon and Barthelemy; and the last survivor of the three has just now died. They started in business under the first Republic, and to celebrate one of Napoleon's victories they invented that famous dish the *Poulet a la Marengo*. News of the victory had reached the capital. The Parisians were in ecstacies. Of course they feasted gaily in honor of the event. One little party, feasting at the *Trois Freres*, determined that a fowl should form part of the dinner. The waiter inquired how they would like to have it dressed. "Any way," they said, "it does not matter." The waiter goes off to the kitchen and bawls out *un poulet a la Marengo*, and so the dainty dish came to be known, and came to be as popular as those creams—the *Meringues*—which, with a little French twisting of orthography, take their name from the same event. We are induced to mention these facts because of a remark which we find in the papers announcing the death of M. Maneille. It is stated with astonishment that he died worth no more than £400 a year. This is but a small income, if we consider how high was the reputation of the restaurant in which he had a share, and how enormous are the fortunes which are now a days made out of a Parisian restaurant. The keeper of a restaurant on the Boulevards or the Palais Royal now makes his fortune in double-quick time; at the end of a few years sells the good will of his business for a considerable sum, and retires a rich man. We have often wondered how it is that a similar phenomenon should be almost unknown in London. Londoners are by no means disinclined to feed, if they know where they can feed well; but London cooks of the restaurant order do not seem to understand the art of alluring customers with a bill of fare which gives any higher promise than that of being wholesome and capable of satisfying hunger. It may be said, in reply, that clubs are in London too formidable rivals of the restaurants, for most men who care to pay well for a dinner can always go to their clubs. But can they take their wives and daughters there? A first-rate Parisian restaurant is frequented quite as much by ladies as by gentlemen, and there is a large class among us who would often be glad to dine at a restaurant if it were made attractive. There has been some slight improvement among us of late years; but it is not enough. A Parisian dinner is expensive; but one does not see why a London dinner of the same pretensions should be not half so well cooked, and yet should cost still more. The Parisian tariff combined with first-rate cookery is costly, but successful; a good dinner puts the customers in good humor, and they return day by day and week by week to the same table. The London tariff, which is higher, (shillings for francs,) and which is combined with second and third-rate cookery, is prohibitive. People grudge the price and doubt the constitution of the various messes set before them.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

From Saint Pauls.

When we look at the composition of the two Houses, at the aristocratic element of the Commons and at the plebeian proportion of the Lords, we cannot fail to see the mistake made by political teachers who would congratulate the country on the ability of its Commons, while they denounce the incapacity of the Lords. The natural position of a young Lord—an unfledged Peer—is the House of Commons. If we look into the records of all our great noble families, we find that it is so. The young cadets of our great houses are the most popular candidates at our hustings; nor have they become less popular than heretofore under the operation of the household suffrage. This has become so much the rule of life among noble families in England that a Peer, in the disposal of his son, looks almost as a matter of course to a career for him as a Commoner in the Lower House. And noblemen succeed there—proportionably beyond other men—because they begin their work young, and are hampered by no demands on their time made by other professions. Who can remember a Cabinet in which has not sat the son of some Peer as a commoner, a Hartington, a Stanley, a Seymour or a Lincoln? In the course of nature these men become Peers and take with them into the Upper House the education they have acquired in the Lower. To suppose that because they become Lords—Lords in the legislative sense—they therefore become fools, is, we think, to indulge a revolutionary passion at the expense of common sense. To quarrel with them because their energy is less prominent than it was heretofore is to cast a censure upon the all-engrossing appetite for government of the House of Commons. And if the Lower House be composed to a large degree of young noblemen, so is the Upper House revigorated from day to day by old commoners. Of the Peers who spoke in the late debate, very nearly one-half had won their peerages for themselves; and of the hereditary Peers who spoke, very nearly one-half had earned for themselves a parliamentary reputation in the House of Commons. We insist upon this now not because we like the work that the Lords have just done—which, however, we regard as work very natural for them to do—but because we like the energy with which they did it. And we specially dislike that fouling of our own nest which is to a sad degree effected when our own leading men allow themselves to use expressions of contempt toward a branch of our Legislature which is not only absolutely essential to our existing constitution, but which does, in fact, conduct itself with exemplary diligence and most patriotic zeal in discharge of its duties. We all know the class of arguments which is used against hereditary legislators, and how flagrant are the instances of men who, born to this high position, disgrace their rank by low vice and by egregious folly. Tales are told of this vice and folly in our own great colonies, in the United States, and all over Europe, which are easily understood and easily believed, and the argument against hereditary legislation seems to be complete. But vice and folly are more easily recognized than wisdom and patriotism, and, alas! have greater charms for the tongues of men and women. A Duke who has wasted a princely patrimony in five years gives more subject for exciting conversation than an Earl who has been thrice Prime Minister. That this Duke or that Marquis should have dissipated his patrimony will become matter of notoriety throughout all the nations, whereas the life's work of a man who had all means of pleasure at his command, but has been stirred to work by a high ambition, is for the moment disregarded. For every Peer disgraced among us, we have ten Peers who are, as it were, the very salt of the earth to us. And such is the constitution of our House of Lords that it must be so. Our Upper Chamber is so constantly refreshed with new waters that it cannot become a stagnant pool. Our Commoner is so near to being a Peer, and our Peer was so lately a Commoner, that it is fatuous to speak of differences between the capacity and the patriotism of the one and the other. We will regard our country as a land which is destined to make progress. In matters of legislation, Public Opinion sits on the box. The House of Commons is the team of horses, and the House of Lords is the drag at the wheel. So excellently does the contrivance perform its part that we go down all the hills with a safety unknown to other nations.

Effects of Hashish.—A writer in the last number of *Appleton's Journal* says of hashish: "I have often taken the drug, rather for curiosity to discover what its attractions might be than for aught of pleasurable excitement I ever experienced. The taste of the potion is exactly what a mixture of milk, sugar, pounded black pepper and a few spices would produce. The first result is a contraction of the nerves of the throat, which is anything but agreeable. Presently the brain becomes affected; you feel an extraordinary lightness of head, as it were; your sight settles upon one object, obstinately refusing to abandon it; your other senses become unusually acute—uncomfortably sensible—and you feel a tingling which shoots like an electric shock down your limbs till it voids itself through the extremities. You may stand in the burning sunshine without being conscious of heat, and every sharp pain is instantly dulled. Your cautiousness and your reflective organs are painfully stimulated; you fear everything and everybody, even the man who shared the cup with you and the servant who prepared it; you suspect treachery everywhere, and in the simplest action detect objects the most complexedly villainous. Your thoughts become wild and incoherent, your fancy runs frantic. If you happen to exceed a little, the confusion of your ideas and the disorder of your imagination will become intense. I recollect on one occasion being persuaded that my leg was revolving upon its knee as an axis, and could distinctly feel as well as hear it strike against and pass through the shoulder during each revolution. Any one may make you suffer agony by simply remarking that a particular limb must be in great pain, and you catch at every hint thrown out to you, nurse it and cherish it with a fixed and morbid eagerness that savors strongly of insanity. This state is a very dangerous one, especially to a novice; madness and catalepsy being by no means uncommon terminations to it. If an assembly are under the influence of the drug, and a single individual happen to cough or to laugh, the rest, no matter how many, are sure to follow his example. The generally used restoratives are a wine-glassful of pure lemon-juice, half a dozen cucumbers eaten raw, and a few puffs of the hookah; you may conceive the state of your unhappy stomach after the reception of these remedies. Even without them you generally suffer from severe indigestion; for, during the intoxication, the natural hunger which the hashish produces excites you to eat a supper sufficient for two days with ordinary circumstances.

Liberal Bequests to Philadelphia Institutions.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 28.

In the will of John Warner Grigg, who died in New-York on Tuesday last, admitted to probate yesterday morning, the following bequests are contained: To the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, $50,000; Charity Hospital of the City of Philadelphia, $10,000; Foster Home Association, $10,000; Northern Home for Friendless Children, $5,000; Merchants' Fund Society, $10,000; House of the Good Shepherd, $10,000; First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, $10,000; Union Benevolent Society, $5,000; Northern, Central, Western, Kensington, Spring Garden, Moyamensing and Southwark Soup Societies, $1,000 each. The balance of his large estate is divided into individual legacies and bequests.

A RELIGIOUS WATERING PLACE.

Oak Bluffs at Martha's Vineyard—The City of Cottages—From What it has Grown—A Pen Picture—The People of the City and their Life.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Monday, Aug. 23, 1869.

Various as may be the attractions of Long Branch and Catskill and Saratoga and Niagara and Newport and Cape May, and the scores of other Summer retreats well known to fame, there is a strong family resemblance among them after all. When the one distinguishing characteristic is once seen, be it beach, or falls, or springs, or what you will, the stereotyped watering place features are developed, and they are the same the world over. Large hotels, long piazzas, continual dressings, displays of fashion, afternoon drives, occasional hops—these are their well-known and universal characteristics.

But here is something every way different, and so fresh. A watering place without either the large hotels, or the long piazzas, or the fashion and dressing, or the drives and the hops, and yet, withal, pleasanter in its way than if it had them all. How shall I describe it? A "religious watering place" I heard it called yesterday; and although this is only specially true during the camp meeting season, yet, considering its origin and the influences which still control it, perhaps it is as good a title as any.

To begin, then, Oak Bluffs is a village, not of hotels, but of cottages. And these cottages are real cottages, and not vast piles, like Barreda's, and Wetmore's, and the great avenue of palaces called "cottages," at Newport. But then this is like no other village, for these cottages are built in the midst of a forest, no part of which has been disturbed, except to give space for the houses themselves. Viewed from without, it is a beautiful grove, principally of oak, without a roof apparent, or any vestige of human habitation visible, to tell that it is other than a lonely wood; but penetrate its borders—pass through the hundred feet of dense wood, which has been purposely left as a shelter and shield to the village within—and you come upon a scene of beauty so novel as to produce surprise and admiration in the oldest traveler. For here, within this wood, which not only encircles, but entirely covers it, is the most unique gem of a village in the Western World; such a one as never could have existed, but for its curious origin, around a permanent camp-meeting ground. Imagine a thousand parents promising their children a grand picnic in a lovely grove; imagine, further, that each child was given a *carte blanche* to build such a house for the occasion as its own fancy dictated, with full permission to follow the bent of its own desires as to fantastic ornamentation, and the result will be Oak Bluffs. The first impression which the stranger receives as he enters the grounds is that it cannot be a real place in our own prosaic world. The houses are too small, too unsubstantial, too "gingerbready" for actual life. It is a child's work magnified; a fancy which has momentarily assumed shape; a dream of fairy-land.

Here are about seven hundred cottages of every conceivable shape and style of architecture, only similar in being all small, all neat and all tasteful. They are all one story high, with an additional room under the high-peaked roof. The ground floor is usually divided into two rooms—parlor and bedroom; though the latter is sometimes only curtained off. Generally the whole is thrown into one during the day, by curtains being withdrawn or folding-doors drawn back; and as the front doors are of double width and never closed, the whole domestic arrangement is visible to every passer. At first a stranger almost draws back at the seeming intrusion into family privacy. It is as if the front wall of each building along Fifth-avenue should suddenly fall, revealing the inmates of each parlor engaged in the various occupations and amusements of social life. Yet these cottagers are so accustomed to it that the idea of publicity apparently never occurs to them. In each parlor is the family group, with friends who have called, engaged in whatever may chance to interest them, and all as quietly and composedly as if no inquisitive eye could penetrate.

While the cottages are regularly arranged in lines and are even numbered, and the names of avenues, streets and squares meet you at every turn, these are not ordinary streets, but simply paths through the woods, and the squares are natural openings, cleared of underbrush, and now dedicated to ball and croquet.

The village takes its form from its original purpose. For years, as you know, this point has been the scene of the great "Vineyard Camp Meeting" of the Methodists—a meeting which had its day of small things in 1835, and has since steadily increased, until this year over fifteen thousand persons have been upon the ground. At first a few tents sufficed to accommodate the worshipers, while a rough board shed was erected for the preachers' stand, the interior of which, covered with rye straw, (the only "old rye" allowed,) did service as a lodging-room for the ministers. As years passed and the meeting became an institution, the number of tents annually increased, and at length more permanent structures were erected. At first wooden side walls were built, over which the tent could be raised as a roof during the meeting; and then followed the regular wooden cottage, growing more and more ornate as time progressed. The central point is still the "preaching stand," but the old barn-like structure has given place to a handsome building, which is surrounded by comfortable seats, (with backs!) under cover, and sufficient to accommodate over 2,500 people with ease.

Placed in a circle around the central stand are thirty or forty large society tents, usually with wooden sides, each capable of holding from 200 to 300 persons. These tents belong to the various Methodist societies represented on the ground, and are used for an almost continual succession of religious exercises during the day, besides furnishing shelter to large numbers, not otherwise provided for, at night. They bear the names of the respective societies, and show that the brethren of Providence, Newport, Pawtucket, Fall River, Bristol, New-Bedford, Holmes' Hole, Taunton and Falmouth, besides many minor villages, are engaged in the work.

Beyond this line all appearance of a camp meeting is lost. Then we come to the regular streets, (though still in the woods,) and beautiful cottages I have attempted to describe. Years ago one preacher—Rev. Frederick Upham—who was a regular attendant at the meetings, built himself a little wooden house containing a single room. Others caught the idea, and soon, each an improvement on its predecessor in elegance and convenience, arose scores of these dwellings. Still they were only built for use during the religious meetings. But soon the beauty and health and quiet of the location induced the owners to lengthen their stay, and others came, without much regard to religious considerations, to find rest from the turmoil of city life; more and more elegancies were introduced; until now hundreds of families move their household gods here as early as June, and the cottages contain everything which such little play-houses can hold of convenience and luxury. Still it is a place for quiet people, who do not care for the rush and dash of fashionable life more than for others. The influence of the religious nucleus is still strongly felt. No dance, I believe, has ever been indulged in; billiard-tables are unknown, and cards would probably be considered an abomination. In fact, the acme of permissable dissipation seems to be croquet, which is practiced with not commendable diligence. Yet a happier set of people it would be difficult to find. They really seem to be enjoying themselves, and who can say that he ever saw a company at Congress Hall, or the International, or Stetson's, or the Ocean House, of which that could truly be said. That look of *ennui* which we have generally come to regard as a necessary watering-place characteristic is not visible here. A kind of "at home" feeling seems universal, and general sociability prevails. It is possible that there is not variety enough for active men to find enjoyment, but for ladies and children, and all who prefer a quiet, domestic sociability, with an increased circle of friends, to the hurry and bustle and heat of a fashionable hotel, it must be a paradise indeed. And even to the more restless class of pleasure-seekers there is much to interest here. Martha's Vineyard is a kind of terra incognita to almost all the world. From the school days when we learned its geographical position, and wondered over the derivation of its name, few have known much more of it. It is in a region of uncouth English names, as Holmes' Hole, and Wood's Hole, and Kettle Cove, and No-man's-land and the East and West Chops, and of more unpronounceable Indian ones, such as Cuddyhunk, Squibnocket, Nonnymesset, Mattakeeset and Wasqua. To almost all the world it is new ground. So that at all events the craving for novelty which is so insatiable in many persons is met here.

Then there is as fine sailing as the whole world affords. The coast, which is about sixty miles in extent, is indented with many beautiful and picturesque bays, while the neighboring islands, Nantucket, Nashaun, Chappaquidick, &c., and the wide expanse of Buzzard's Bay, furnish many places of interest to the more adventurous sailor.

Martha's Vineyard lies in the great highway of commerce, so that the water-views are always diversified by the numerous sails of passing vessels, and its harbors are well known as "cities of refuge" to the distressed mariner. I have counted sixty vessels of good size in the harbor of Holmes' Hole alone, and that on a clear, pleasant day. The sea-views from all parts of the island are indeed unsurpassed. Then the fishing is excellent at almost any season, and a very fair beach presents an opportunity for those who rejoice in surf-bathing, so that, taking all in all, few places can be found with greater natural advantages.

The cottages are nearly all occupied by the owners, but a moderate number—perhaps a hundred—are rented for the season, the prices varying from $75 to $150. Hotels there are none in the grove, but at a landing, a quarter of a mile distant, there are several, at which at any time, except during the camp week, I presume the stranger can be reasonably accommodated. Of course at such a season as this, when an immense transient throng visits the place, the owners of these institutions are wise enough to make hay while the sun shines, so that $2 to $3 per night is the price for a lodging room 6 feet by 7 feet and 6½ feet high, without any plaster, and with no furniture but a bedstead and a shelf arranged as a washstand. Faith in human nature is restored, however, by an inspection of a sign conspicuously placed near the gate of the grounds, which informs the great unwashed that "gents can be accommodated with basin, soap, water, towel, comb and looking-glass for the small sum of five cents."

During the camp meeting week of course everything is changed from its ordinary condition. The religious element then has full control, though many of the cottagers appear but little affected by the proceeding. The present "Feast of Tabernacles" commenced a week ago, and closes to-day. The number in attendance increased through the week, until the great influx on Saturday of those who could spend little more than a single day on the ground, raised the number to nearly 20,000. The programe, although altered as found expedient from time to time, is substantially as follows: Three public services each day at the main stand, at 10:30, 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock. At each of these a sermon is delivered. At 5:30 A. M. and 10 P. M. bells are rung to mark the opening and closing of the day. At the latter signal all persons not living within the grove are expected to depart, and before the next stroke of the clock perfect silence reigns throughout the entire village. Besides the general meetings there are multitudinous minor meetings and services in the Society tents throughout the day. The order of these has been changed from time to time, and is not the same in all tents, but the following is that usually adopted:

6:30 A. M., Family Prayers; 9 A. M., Prayer Meeting; 2 P. M., Prayer Meeting; 4 P. M., Experience Meeting; 7 P. M., Prayer Meeting; 9 P. M., Experience Meeting; 10 P. M., Family Prayers.

So it will be observed that the time is pretty well occupied. The Society meetings are generally well attended, the greater part of the congregation sitting on the straw which forms a floor to the large tents. I observed that these same tents, when not so used, seemed to be excellent places for the "old story" to be told over again, as a peep through the canvas generally revealed an average of two couples of young people taking advantage of the inviting recesses under the eaves in a way which at a more secular place would have made them liable tobe accused of flirtation.

The general demeanor of all present, even when the number was the greatest, has been excellent, and the best of order has prevailed. A large number of clergymen, distinguished in the denomination, have occupied the pulpit at the daily meetings, the best known, perhaps, being Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, whose sermon, however, scarcely corresponded with his reputation. Yesterday being the "great day of the feast," Governor Claflin and Senator Wilson were both present and made addresses, the former paying a graceful compliment to the Hutchinson family, who are here, for their valuable services to the nation in various ways. Senator Sprague owns one of the prettiest cottages in the village, but owing to an accident to furniture which he was forwarding, and which unfortunately found a watery grave, his arrival was delayed. General Sherman is to pay us a short visit in a day or two, so it will be seen that we are not without our share of lions, apart from those with "Rev." or "D. D." as prefix or suffix.

In conclusion let me recommend the *ennuied* Summer traveler to pay this spot a visit and be happy, if for no other reason than that he cannot truthfully say that he has "done" the American watering places till he has come to "The Vineyard" (the good people here ignore "Martha") and visited this, which is the most unique of them all.

WYANDANK.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE.

Registration of Voters—How it May be Made Effective.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appeared an able article in your impression of Sunday last on corrupt practices at elections, containing truths it will be well to bring repeatedly before the public; but I believe that in that same article were contained some misconceptions and errors calculated to distract attention from the real cure for the evils you so wisely deplore.

Many of your readers will be surprised to learn that there are about 1,500 to 2,000 persons, chiefly belonging to the criminal or dangerous classes of this city, who at every election cast from 20,000 to 45,000 votes, according to the excitement of the contest, thus practically placing the elections in the hands of the enemies of society, and securing the election of officers to their mind, so that the real cause for wonder is not that so many corrupt and inefficient officers are elected, but that there are comparatively so few. This fact is, I doubt not, sufficiently appreciated by you, but where I believe you are in error is in your statement that we already possess a law of registration adequate to the prevention of the crimes by which this vote is cast, if it were properly administered.

It might be sufficient to observe that its due administration may not be expected or even hoped for while judiciary and executive officers are elected by such voters—and it results that a law, the administration whereof is placed in the hands of those who profit by its violation, cannot have been judiciously framed, or be at all adequate to its purpose.

But the fact to which you call attention a little further on, viz.: that a vote of 25,000 in excess of the registered number of electors was polled in this City at the election in November last, sufficiently demonstrates the inefficiency of the electoral law and of its machinery.

Without entirely adopting your figures, which I believe to be slightly in excess of the fact, it is enough for a vote to be cast exceeding ninety-five per cent. of the number registered, for it to be clear that besides "repeating" registered votes, the ballot-box itself was insufficiently protected, while the corruption of the magistracy points to an evil of another class. But in reality the registration law of this State is wholly inadequate for its purpose, besides being excessively cumbrous in its machinery.

Three main points should be provided for in a judiciously framed electoral code:

1. A really efficient Registration law.
2. Efficient protection for the ballot-box.
3. An upright tribunal for the trial of all electoral offences.

It will be seen presently that the provisions for these three points dovetail into one another in many particulars.

Some absurd provisions of the New-York State Constitution (reproduced in the new one to be submitted to the people this Fall) augment considerably the difficulty in the way of producing a really efficient registration law; but as will, I think, be apparent from the suggestions presently made in this letter, do not render a tolerably efficient law impossible.

The best machinery which I have been able to devise involves the necessity of a very tolerable knowledge of reading and writing on the part of the elector, but as, unfortunately, the State Constitution gives the vote to the most illiterate citizen, or supposed citizen, (provided he be white,) our business is to devise the next best system, omitting the safeguards, which could be obtained by requiring the elector to go through certain forms involving a certain knowledge of reading and writing.

The main defects of the existing registration law consist in the omission of provisions for the publication of all claims to vote, for a sufficient period to allow of due inquiry and for the revision of the list of voters by a judicial tribunal, commanding the confidence of the public.

These evils may be cured by provisions to the following purport:

On or before a given date (and regard being had to the general moving time, the 20th of May or 1st of June might be fixed upon as the most appropriate day,) let every person who is, or at any time during the year ending the 31st of October twelvemonth following, would, under the Constitution, become entitled to vote, be entitled to send in his claim to an electoral officer, to be appointed as hereafter mentioned, either by mail, directed to the electoral office of the district, or by delivering the same at such office, or by orally claiming the same to a clerk thereat during office hours. The claim to state the name and address of the claimant, his residence or residences during the past twelve months, his occupation, employment or means of livelihood, whether he claims to be now entitled to vote, or the date at which he will be so entitled, if he will become entitled before the end of the year ending the 31st of October twelvemonth following.

The electoral officer will cause two lists of the claimants to be prepared, setting out all the above facts—one list arranging the claimants in alphabetical order, the other arranging them by houses, streets, or other residences, and provision to be made for the due publication of such lists within three or four weeks after the last day for making claim to vote.

At the same time the electoral officer would appoint divers days for holding Courts for the revision of the registry, the last of which would have to be four days before each general and special election and charter election in cities. (See section 4, article 2, of the new Constitution.)

Any claimant should be entitled to object to the vote of any other claimant by giving notice thereof, stating the ground of his objection, and the Court day on which he proposes to bring on such objection to be heard. The notice would be given to the electoral officer in duplicate, one of which would be served on the claimant whose vote is objected to at the residence given by him in his claim by an officer appointed for that purpose by the electoral officer.

It would much simplify the proceedings if these and all other notices could be sent through the Post Office, and application might be made to Congress for the passage of a law enabling the Post Office to be made use of in each State (or at least in New-York State) for this purpose, with provisions rendering the service of such notices as safe as that of sending registered letters.

The electoral officer would hear and determine all questions in open Court, adjoining his Court, from day to day, as he might think fit. From his decision an appeal should be to the Superintendent of Elections, to be appointed as hereafter mentioned, whose decision would be final, so far as the registry for that year is concerned, but an appeal might lie from his decision to the Court of Appeals.

The registry should be finally settled as amended on the fourth day before each general and special State election and charter election in cities, (see Constitution ubi sup,) and should be signed and sealed by the electoral officer, notwithstanding any appeal pending before the Superintendent of Elections, and such registry should be final and conclusive for the year ending the 1st of November in the year following, except that the same should be amended according to any order of the Superintendent of Elections, on any case then on appeal before him. Any order of the Court of Appeals, reversing any decision of the Superintendent of Elections, shall be thenceforward a precedent for future decisions by every electoral officer, and by the Superintendent of Elections.

The provisions for challenging voters at the polls, notwithstanding the registry, may remain (with some slight modifications) as at present, but the occasion for any such challenges would be materially reduced.

All persons charged with any offence against the electoral laws should be brought before the electoral officer, who should hear and determine the same summarily, except when the offence charged amounts to a felony, when the same would be tried on indictment by a jury before the electoral officer. I am of opinion that in these cases there should be no jury trial in the first instance, but I would retain it in deference to the popular prejudice in favor of that institution.

No person accused of an offence against the electoral laws should be admitted to bail or discharged except by order of the electoral officer, and if a *habeas corpus* be sued out returnable before any other Judge, the officer holding the prisoner should not be held required to produce his body before such Judge, but to make a return to the writ setting out the facts, and undertaking to produce the prisoner at a day and hour to be named by him in such return, (not being more than forty-eight hours from the service thereof upon him,) before the electoral officer of the district, at the electoral office.

The preceding provisions show the necessity for the appointment in every election district of an officer heretofore unknown to the law, whom I have called the electoral officer. Election judge would be a fitter name, but I have not employed it, lest it should be confounded with the term at present in use of "judges of election."

It will also be apparent that in the choice of these officers much of the purity of the election must depend. How, then, shall they be appointed to office? The answer to this question is, by the Superintendent of Elections, and from year to year. The question then arises, how is the Superintendent of Elections to be appointed? The answer to this is, by the Assembly, as their first act after electing their Speaker, and to be removable by a three-fifth majority of the Assembly alone, or by a simple majority of each House, so long as the error of a second or divided Legislature shall be continued. The reasons for these officers being thus appointed will be apparent from the following considerations: To secure a judicature for the decision of electoral questions which shall deserve and command the confidence of the public, it is essential that the magistrates composing it shall be in no degree dependent on election; because, otherwise, they would be judges in their own cause, having an interest in and actually dependent upon their own decisions! But by placing the general control of electoral matters in an officer chosen by the representatives of the people, subordination to their will and the greatest concentration of individual responsibility are alike secured.

This letter has already extended to such a length that I must abstain from entering into any of the details of the machinery above indicated, nor can I do more than refer in the most general terms to the provisions necessary for affording protection to the ballot-box.

These are, first, to provide sufficient polling places in convenient and well-appointed halls, wholly under the control of the electoral officer; second, to give such officer the right to call out the militia, and to place each polling place under the protection of a sufficient force of such militia; third, to authorize the electoral officer to adjourn the polling in any district in case of riot, or to order a new poll in any district where the ballot-box has been tampered with; and fourth, to make it a felony to carry weapons of any kind in the streets or polling places on any day of election by any person except the militia and police.

In making the foregoing suggestions I trust it will be understood that I do so without reference to party. I am no party man. For more than twenty years I have regarded the institutions of this country as the best and noblest in the world, but he is no true patriot who seeks to throw a veil over the defects which exist therein.

One of the very elements of the superiority of our institutions lies in the faculty for correction contained within them, and true patriotism consists not more in devotion to our country and her institutions than in seeking for defects therein with a view to their removal.

The subject to which I have sought to call attention in this letter is one of such vast importance, not only to the people of this country, but through them to the whole world, that I venture to hope my suggestions will receive the serious study and consideration, and be subjected to the discussion which the importance of the subject rather than my imperfect treatment of it deserves.

Respectfully yours,

Montague Richard Leverson.

New-York, 23d August, 1869.

Mr. Motley's Quotation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Sunday's edition of your paper there appears a paragraph in relation to the epitaph (quoted by Mr. Motley in a recent speech in London,) which you give in full from "a London paper." It appears to me that the writer is in error, as I find on reference to Southey's work, he speaks of this rather singular epitaph, which is to be found in Doncaster Church upon a monument of the altar forum placed just behind the reading desk. I qote:

"How, how, who is here?
I, Robert of Doncaster and Margaret my fere.
That I spent that I had,
That I gave that I have,
That I left that I lost,
Quoth Robertus Byrke who in this world did reign,
Three score years and seven, and yet lived not one.
A. D., 1579.

And then the writer goes on:

"Robert of Doncaster as he is more familiarly called by persons connected and acquainted with the Church, is remembered only by this record which he has left of himself; perhaps the tomb was spared from the singularity of the epitaph, when prouder monuments in the same church were despoiled."

So that the portion of the quotation as made by Mr. Motley was correct

The Price of Stoves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many persons would be glad to know what it is that makes stoves so expensive. A good cooking stove weighs about 100 pounds, more or less; at five cents per pound, the price of iron castings, this would net $5, while the stove itself costs $25 or $30, with no furniture to speak of. Is there any very high-priced labor employed that runs the price up to the figures named, or do the rental of stores and wages of clerks require so much margin? Stoves are staple articles, and it would seem ought to be sold at something like reasonable prices. A "fire-place heater" costs $60 and $75, and it is difficult for an outsider, who judges only from an extensive acquaintance with the machine trade, to see where the cost comes out of the maker.

W.

Labor and Capital—a Reply to "Monopolist."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, who with rare candor subscribes himself "Monopolist," propounds certain questions and challenges the Special Commissioner of Revenue to furnish explicit answers. Mr. Wells may be left to choose his own time and manner of speaking for himself. The questions submitted are, however, worthy of a reply; and though I cannot hope to speak with the authority or ability of Mr. Wells, I think that I may succeed in furnishing an intelligent if not a conclusive reply. I propose, with your permission, to take the questions in their order.

Question 1—What is the average amount of duty paid by a laboring man on articles consumed by himself and family?

ANSWER.

Table showing the average weekly expenditures of laboring men in the various manufacturing establishments of the United States in 1860-61, and in 1867-68, respectively; also, their average wages in those periods.

Articles.	1867-68.	1860-61.
Flour and bread	$1 40	$0 74
Meat of all kinds	1 50	81
Butter	45	24
Sugar and molasses	50	27
Tea	37	19
Coffee	10	05
Soap, starch, &c.	22	14
Lard	18	12
Milk	32	20
Eggs	20	12
Salt and spices	05	03
Potatoes and other vegetables	50	29
Fruits, fresh and dried	10	07
Coal, wood, &c	50	32
Oil, or other light	08	10
Other articles	82	51
House rent	1 25	75
Clothing, housekeeping goods, &c.	1 00	57
Total	$9 54	$5 52
Weekly wages	9 54	6 04
Excess in 1861		52

The duty the laboring man paid in 1868 and 1861, respectively, on the above articles, were:

	1868.	1861.
Flour and bread	None.	None.
Meat of all kinds	None.	None.
Butter	None.	None.
Sugar and molasses	20c.	3c.
Tea	12c.	None.
Coffee	1c.	None.
Soap and starch	None.	None.
Lard	None.	None.
Milk	None.	None.
Eggs	None.	None.
Salt and spices	3c.	1c.
Potatoes and vegetables	None.	None.
Fruits, fresh and dried	2c.	1c.
Coal and wood	3c.	1½c.
Oil and other light	None.	None.
Other articles—average duties 1861, 19 per cent.; 1868, 48 per ct.	27c.	8c.
House rent	None.	None.
Clothing and housekeeping goods	33c.	14c.
Total	$1 01	28½c.

Thus it will be seen that the laborer who earned and expended $9 54 in a week during 1868, paid one-ninth nearly of his earnings either to Government or monopolists, while the laborer in 1861, who earned $6 04 and expended $5 52, only contributed a trifle more than one-twentieth of his expenditures to Government, or to any one who were engaged in manufacturing the articles he used. Let it be well understood, if the price of a dozen plates is enhanced 4 cents by the tariff, whether these plates are made in the United States or in England, is immaterial to the laborer, as far as the tax is concerned; he has to pay 4 cents more for them.

Question 2—What is the excess of wages earned by a workingman, owing to protection given to his labor?

Answer—The excess of wages in 1868, a high tariff year, over that of 1861, a law tariff year, is dollar for dollar, 60 45.100 per cent. in favor of 1869.

Question—Without going too far back, what per cent. has capital invested in manufactures paid since 1800?

If the balance is on the loss side, how much is it?

Answer—The statisticians cannot with certainty say how much the percentage of earnings on the outlay has been; but I am willing to admit that, in the end, the investment in the United States in real estate and agriculture have paid better by far than investments in manufacture.

Question No. 5—To what amount has the country been enriched by manufactures, exclusive of the profits accruing to the "monopolists?"

Answer—The country has been enriched by manufacturing. Towns, hamlets and villages have sprung up, and its happy influence has been felt everywhere. But monopoly has retarded rather than helped its progress. Has your correspondent and the country at large yet to learn that progress and happiness cannot be conferred upon a people by an act of Congress? The present tariff now renders necessary treble the capital to make a moderate factory than it did fourteen years ago. Iron is double its former price. Wool, hemp, and a hundred other articles, owing to the tariff, are high in proportion. The price of living, clothing, necessaries and house rent is so high that, though the wages of workmen are nominally 60 per cent. higher than before, they are unable to live comfortably, and have therefore become dissatisfied. Monopoly has been, and is, the sole cause of our failure to progress more satisfactorily in manufacturing. Is it to be supposed that if we can have a reasonable revenue tariff, that the happy towns, villages and hamlets in our manufacturing districts would be swallowed up and ruined? A fair, honest revenue tariff will no more ruin our manufactures than the emancipation of the negroes will ruin ultimately our cotton raising power.

Observer.

New-York, Aug. 26, 1869.

A Very Useful Ghost—He Takes a Hand at the Pumps.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, Aug. 26.

Our readers will remember that on the first of July last, Patrick Shaughnessey, Captain of the scow *Red Rover*, was killed at Ten-Mile Creek, about ten miles below this city. After that sad event, a man by the name of Connelly was placed in charge of the scow and has sailed her since that time until within a few days past, when he and the entire crew deserted the vessel under very peculiar circumstances.

While on a recent voyage, the *Red Rover* sprung a leak, one which threatened to take her to the bottom of the lake in a very short time. All hands went to the pumps, and by working with all the speed at their command, soon made headway on the water and found that it was in their power to save the craft. By exerting themselves to the utmost for a time, when their strength was exhausted they could rest for ten minutes without endangering the safety of their scow. This system of long work and little rest lasted until the craft reached a point in the lake off Monroe, when the men, having become greatly fatigued and their strength being almost exhausted, went to their bunks to rest.

Scarcely had the bodies of the weary mariners touched the couch ere all were wrapped in a deep slumber. Ten minutes passed and no one was at the pumps. Twenty minutes—thirty minutes—an hour—passed and still the pumps were idle and the men asleep! Two hours passed with that leaky vessel rocking upon the waves and the crew slumbering, unconscious of the dangers surrounding them! At the end of the third hour, some unseen hand entangled its fingers in the uncombed hair of the Captain and he was dragged from his bunk. On looking at his watch and discovering that he had slept three long hours, he wondered that all were not at the bottom of the Lake. Hastily he aroused his crew, and then looked to see what progress the water had made. To his utter amazement there was no water in the boat! On inquiry he was unable to find any one who had pulled him from his bunk. For some time the mystery could not be solved; but finally the Captain and crew agreed that the ghost of the lamented Captain Shaughnessey had worked the pumps while the crew slept, and had pulled Captain Connelly from his bunk when they had slept enough. So thoroughly were the men convinced of the correctness of this conclusion that on their arrival in this port a few days since every man deserted the scow, and could not be induced to ship on her again.

California's Red Light in the Day.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 20.

The bright red light noticed after sunset on Wednesday and Thursday evenings was seen by the passengers of the steamer *China* one hundred and twenty miles out at sea. In this city some persons thought it was the reflection of a vessel burning off the coast. Last evening many of our citizens might have been seen watching patiently for the recurrence of the phenomena. Enthusiastic individuals, accompanied by their wives and sweethearts, climbed the hills or secured eligible positions for observation upon house-tops. But, unfortunately for their anticipations, the show was closed or suspended. The sky last night, between the hours of 7 and 9, was particularly clear. A few flying clouds were seen, but the moon and stars shone with their usual brilliancy. The report that a party of *savants* had ascended Mount Tamalpais to view the expected phenomena, last evening, is said to be without foundation, as the learned men struck the mud-flats in the vicinity of Reed's Ranch at low water and were unable, even with the use of their carefully-selected scientific instruments, to effect a landing.

PEARL FISHING IN THE PACIFIC.

The Panama *Mercantile Chronicle* of the 13th inst., in publishing an account of the experimental expedition of the Pacific Pearl Company to the island of St. Elmo, in the Bay of Panama, gives the following particulars of the Submarine diving vessel, the *Explorer*, which some of our readers may remember as having been constructed at this port:

The *Explorer* is 36 feet long, 12 feet high, and 13 feet broad, its bottom is perfectly flat, and has two hatches 4½ feet and 6 feet long respectively. These hatches, as the machine approaches the bottom, are opened for the purpose of gathering the oysters, the water being kept at bay during the submersion by the air contained within the machine. Through these apertures, when the machine rests on or near the bottom, the oysters are collected and stowed away by the men within. The shape of the machine resembles somewhat the upper segment of a short, thick cigar, with a turret in the middle of the top part for the entrance of the men who descend in it. The machine, when under water, is moved over the bottom in search of oysters by means of a small propeller, three feet in diameter, worked by hand by the men inside. It contains a compressed air chamber capable of holding 765 square feet of air, a working chamber with a capacity of 574 square feet, and a ballast or water chamber which will contain up to thirteen tons of water. The manner of working the *Explorer* is as follows: Before going down a powerful air pump, having a cylinder of nine and a half inches diameter, and driven by an engine of thirty horse power, forces air into the compressed air chamber until it is compressed to the density of about sixty pounds; the men then enter the machine through the turret at the top; the cap or top of this turret is securely screwed down, and as the water or ballast chamber is allowed to fill, the machine gradually sinks and approaches the bottom. When once fairly down a sufficient quantity of air is let into the working chamber from the compressed air chamber, until it has gained sufficient volume and force as to counterbalance the tremendous pressure of the water from without; when this is done the hatches in the bottom of the machine are opened, and the men proceed to take in the oysters, the air within the working chamber completely checking the ingress of the water. When the men have been down a sufficient length of time, and have collected all the shell within reach, air from the compressed air-chamber is let into the ballast or water-chamber, and as the air slowly forces out the water, the machine as slowly and surely rises to the surface."

Of the actual working of the vessel at St. Elmo, and the result, the Panama *Journal* speaks as follows:

"Inflated with forty-six pounds of compressed air, then partially filled with water, it went down at 11 A. M., remaining under water four hours, when it rose to the surface with 1,800 oysters, or about seven-eighths of a ton of shell. The machine afterward made one downward trip each day for eleven days, at the end of which all the men were again down with fever; and, it being impossible to continue working with the same men for some time, it was decided, the experiment having proved a complete success, to lay the machine up in an adjacent cove and convey to the Company the gratifying intelligence. We understand Mr. Dingee proceeded to New-York on the 31st ult. with the proceeds of the experimental trial—some 10½ tons of pearl shells and pearls to the value of $2,000, more or less. * * *

"We are informed that Mr. Dingee will return from New-York in November, when the *Explorer* will be worked regularly. Now that it is on the spot and not liable to further mishap, great results may be looked for, if native acclimated men are employed to work it. Could the machine, however, be sent to the Tiburon Islands, where oysters are far more plentiful than at St. Elmo its success would be still more decided; it would there perhaps be able to bring up from the bottom a full cargo of shell each descent, and it is capable of lifting to the surface a dead weight of ten or twelve tons at a time, besides its own weight, which is some sixty tons. This machine is likely to create a revolution in pearl diving."

Forgeries in Ohio—Flight of the Alleged Perpetrator.

From the Cleveland Herald, Aug. 27.

On Wednesday of last week James Loveday, of Newberg, late Superintendent of the extensive works of the Ætna Iron and Nail Company, suddenly disappeared and nothing has since been learned of his whereabouts. It has been ascertained within the past few days that he has "feathered his nest" by perpetrating forgeries to a large amount, and also by getting into his possession drafts, checks and other papers belonging to the Company, the whole amounting, it is believed, to nearly $30,000. It is impossible as yet to ascertain the precise sum, as new revelations are constantly being made, but it is thought that the total of his "eccentricities" will reach the above amount.

Mr. Loveday is about 30 years of age, and has a wife and three children living in Newburg, whom he left without the slightest intimation of his intentions. He had the reputation of being a skillful, practical manager, and when the Ætna Works were built he was given the position of Superintendent. The Company suspended operations a short time ago, and it is now claimed that the want of success was due in a great measure to his bad management.

One of the principal losers by the forged paper is Mr. C. D. Woodbridge, of Newburg, who discounted notes for Loveday, to the amount of about $8,000. To these notes the name of Mr. David I. Jones, of the firm of Stone, Chisholm & Jones, had been forged. Supposing the signature to be genuine they were taken by Mr. Woodbridge, without suspicion, as the name of Mr. Jones was perfectly good. Mr. Loveday also had in his possession a number of drafts on Europe, belonging to Welshmen who had been employed by the Company, under him, and these he took with him, causing serious losses to those men. It is thought by some that Loveday is trying to make his way to England, of which country he is a native. Every possible effort is being made to intercept him but as yet no trace of the fugitive has been obtained.

Mr. Peabody's Gift to General Lee's College.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 27.

Our readers have all, without doubt, read of the late donation to Washington College. The first report was to the effect that he had given $60,000, which afterward proved to be a mistake, it appearing that he had presented them with a claim upon the State of Virginia amounting to some $50,000. The claim was based upon the following facts:

"Many years ago Selden, Withers & Co., of Washington City, were appointed agents for the sale of Virginia State bonds, which they disposed of and then failed. The firm of Peabody & Co., of London, were their creditors to the amount of $108,000, and also held bonds against the State of Virginia, purchased of them, to the amount of $35,000. In the year 1855 Peabody & Co., sent over on the steamer *Arctic* all these bonds for collection. The steamer was lost at sea with all on board, including, of course, the bonds. In 1856 Mr. Peabody memorialized the Legislature of Virginia for the payment of the $35,000, which was rejected."

This claim, with the interest accrued thereon, is the one presented by Mr. Peabody to the Washington College.

We learn that the Board of Trustees of the College have recently addressed a communication to General Canby to learn what action could be taken in the matter, and that he has answered in a communication setting forth that in view of the repudiation of the claim by the General Assembly, nothing can be done in the premises. Upon the principle that no bank will pay for notes destroyed, it is doubtful whether the claim will ever be worth anything.

Suicide of a Massachusetts Man in California.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 20.

From H. B. Platt, Esq., who has just returned from an excursion to Lake Tahoe, we learn the following particulars of a terrible tragedy which took place there on Monday evening last: Edward Howland, son of a celebrated shipowner of New-Bedford, Mass., came here some months since as mate of a vessel, and after visiting around in San Francisco for a time found his way to Lake Tahoe, where he had relatives, who were engaged in boating on the lake. The young man had been somewhat irregular in his habits, and appears to have left his ship and become a boatman, attending on the pleasure parties on the lake.

On Monday afternoon he had been out with a party, and coming back, started to walk from the landing with his companion up to the Tahoe House. After going a few rods, he said, "I don't think I will go any further now; good night." A moment after he placed a pistol to his head and fired. A portion of his head was blown off, and the ball ranging downward entered the neck, inflicting, of course, a fatal wound. A large company were seated on the piazza of the hotel at the time, and they were unwilling witnesses of the fearful tragedy. The deceased was but 24 years of age, and of gentlemanly address and prepossessing appearance. He did not appear to have been drinking to excess before committing the fatal act, and nothing definite is known as to the cause of his determination thus to end his life.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 29, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Khedive of Egypt, in a communication just sent to the Sublime Porte, expresses the hope that the frank explanations which he has given will remove all unfavorable impressions from the mind of the Sultan. Trusting that the appeals to his Sovereign's generosity will be heard, he lays his homage at the foot of the throne.

The *Epoca* (Madrid) of Friday declares AUGUSTUS, of Portugal, to be the most probable candidate for the Spanish throne. But it is also reported that a movement has been inaugurated at Barcelona to place Marshal SERRANO upon the throne.

General CARBO has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Cuba.

There are rumors current in England that the unconditional release of the Fenians will be proposed in the next session of Parliament, and that the Government will not offer any strong opposition if the measure is properly supported.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Later dispatches in regard to the international boat race state that when the crews passed Barnes' Bridge Oxford led only two lengths, Harvard, by a brilliant spurt just before reaching the bridge, having gained nearly a length. The judge says there was but half a length clear water in the rear at the finish. After the completion of the race all the members of both crews dined with Mr. PHILLIPS, at Mortlake, who had invited a large party to meet them. At the dinner the Oxonians, in speeches, admitted that the race, if not the hardest, was as hard as any they they had ever rowed, and it is the general opinion that it was a thoroughly well-contested struggle.

In the comments made by the Press on the race, the *Times* says the steering of the American crew was the most inferior feature, and that the English style of rowing must be considered superior until the defeat is retrieved. And the *Star* remarks that the strife between New and Old England on the river from which the Pilgrim Fathers started has a historic side, and appeals to the imagination of the youth of both countries. Had the Harvards won, the Mother Country would have shared the triumph; but as the fates were adverse, it is better for the New World to be beaten by the Old than by any other nation on the globe. The whole tone of the English Press bears testimony to the manly bearing of the young American representatives.

GENERAL.

The telegraph has been decided, by the Supreme Court of Nevada, a branch of commerce, and subject, like other kinds of commercial intercourse between the States, to the control of commerce.

It is stated on the best authority, that the proposition made by the United States to the Spanish Government, to sell Cuba to the Cubans, this country guaranteeing the bonds, does not meet with favor at Madrid. All offers of mediation are courteously but firmly declined.

From late dispatches received at the Navy Department yesterday from Rear-Admiral ROWAN, and dated Yokohama, July 23, we learn that the Japanese Empire is now at peace and likely to continue so. The Tycoon is a voluntary prisoner at his own castle, while his family, by order of the Mikado, has been deprived of a large part of its income, and the almost supreme power which it has held for hundreds of years.

President GRANT arrived at Saratoga last evening, in the midst of a heavy rain, which prevented a formal reception. An address of welcome was made by Hon. CHARLES S. LESTER, to which the President briefly responded.

Prince ARTHUR yesterday arrived at Charlottestown, Prince Edward's Island, and was enthusiastically received by the authorities and populace. The Mayor delivered an address expressing loyalty for the Queen and respect for her son, to which the Prince responded in a few words of earnest thanks.

The National Hotel, with some adjoining property, in East St. Louis, Ill., was destroyed by fire Friday morning. A man named THOMAS QUINLERAN was burned to death, and several persons injured by jumping from the windows. The loss is light.

At Pultneyville, Wayne County, in this State, yesterday morning, the saw mill, machine shop and sleigh factory of Captain D. N. THROOP were burned to the ground. Loss several thousand dollars.

At Concord, N. H., Mrs. CAROLINE CLARK has recovered $2,394 57 damages and costs from Mrs. PAUL R. GEORGE, whose dog bit Mrs. CLARK's three-year-old son, in July, 1866.

The distillery of T. C. FARREL, in the Third New-York District, and one belonging to DWYER & Co., both large establishments, have been seized by Supervisor DUTCHER. Supervisor DRUMMOND has seized the tobacco factory belonging to Senator HENDERSON & BROTHERS, located at Keokuk, Iowa.

MARTIN MCGUIRE, who murdered his wife at Hartford, Conn., a week ago this morning and escaped arrest, was captured yesterday morning at his house in that city. He was concealed in the cellar.

By the arrival of the British brig *Helen* at Philadelphia, news has been received from the Hays Arctic expedition up to July 27, when it was at Ivigtut, and all being in good health, sailed for Disco Island.

A destructive storm passed over Central Iowa Friday night, the rain doing great damage and the lightning striking several houses, killing one man and injuring two others in the vicinity of Mitchellville.

A freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Friday night, broke through a bridge near Newton, Iowa. The engineer and a brakeman were killed and several injured.

The office of the Receiver of Taxes, of Philadelphia, was entered by burglars Friday night and $40,000 stolen, of which $25,000 was in checks, drafts, &c. It is thought the securities of the Receiver will have to pay the loss.

Mme. SENYAH, of "Yankee" ROBINSON'S Circus, last Friday night was robbed of $4,000 in cash and valuables, taken from her room at the Clyde, Wayne County, Hotel.

A mountain range of iron ore of great extent was discovered by Professor DAVIDSON, of the United States Coast Survey, during his late eclipse experience in Alaska. It has an elevation of 2,000 feet, and caused a local variation of the compass of ten degrees.

The circulation of the Dominion notes in Canada on the 4th of August was $4,691,000, and the amount of specie held by the Receiver-General $3,000,000. The discount on American securities is twenty-five per cent.

At a Republican meeting in Nashville yesterday, resolutions were adopted calling upon Governor SENTER to convene the old or expiring Legislature for the purpose of ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment. A memorial to the people and Congress was also adopted, in which it is claimed that stupendous frauds were perpetrated in the late canvass, protesting against the validity of the election, and denouncing it as revolutionary.

Dispatches from Cuba state that ANDREW WHITE, an American, who had been in prison for seven months, has been released through the intercession of Consul-General PLUMB. Disturbances seem to yet prevail in the vicinity of Havana, and two men were shot in the suburbs of the city yesterday for shouting seditious words.

J. O. LANDRY, City Comptroller of New-Orleans, has been committed for contempt of Court, in consequence of his refusal to obey an order requiring him to pay for certain printing done under the authority of the Printing bill passed by the last Legislature.

The city authorities of Newark have brought a bill in Chancery for an injunction to test the right of the Newark and New-York Railroad Company, to occupy Hamilton-street with their railroad, as at present constructed. The Chancellor has appointed the 6th of September to hear the argument on the subject.

Colonel W. A. C. RYAN and Colonel CHAS. CURRIER, the fugitive Cuban filibusters, suddenly appeared in the City yesterday, and voluntarily surrendered themselves to the United States authorities. They were released after giving bail to appear for trial in October.

The bark *Eva*, which arrived at Lower Quarantine yesterday from Tunis de Zaza, Cuba, lost the Captain and one of the crew during the voyage by yellow fever. The remainder of the crew were in good health when the vessel arrived.

Prevention of Fraud at the Ballot Box.

In other columns we print a communication which deserves the thoughtful attention of all who would check the system of fraud by which the result of an election in this City is largely controlled.

The essential facts are incontestable. The votes of law-abiding citizens are counteracted by the votes of organized ruffians and knaves. The Registry law, as at present administered, is ineffective as a preventive agency. And a judicial system which is subject to corrupt and debasing influences, affords no protection against the violation of law. Its provisions are trampled on with impunity, and "repeaters" and their Democratic employers rule the City.

Our correspondent propounds a plan by which these great evils and wrongs may be prevented. He proposes that the present registration be amended, and that facilities for correcting errors or frauds that may creep into it be punished by the publication of the lists of registered persons, preliminary to their revision by a Court presided over by an officer to be appointed for the purpose by a Superintendent of Election, who again shall be appointed by the State Legislature. By this method, it is believed, the registration lists may be rendered honest and complete. Frauds or attempted frauds at the polls, it is suggested, should be taken out of the jurisdiction of an elective, partisan judiciary and transferred to a Court presided over by the Electoral Officer, whose office would not be dependent on the popular vote.

The scheme may be susceptible of improvement in some of its details. As a whole, however, it seems feasible and not without guarantees of efficiency. It imposes, perhaps, a little trouble upon the voter, but not more than every good citizen should be willing to incur to secure the purity of the ballot box.

Cheap Iron and Steel.

In quoting so much of our recent article on the live and practical projects and processes of the day, a contemporary contributes to the development of our iron manufactures much more than by its extravagant praise of novelties. That the process it quotes the authorities of the Cambria Iron Works to magnify, is a promising process, we did not question. But when the critic states that the strength of *cast* iron can be increased five-fold by any known method, (a statement which the Cambria people, being authorities, did not make,) he simply condemns the whole scheme in the eyes of experts, and stimulates the investments of rich inexperts on false pretences, and thereby doubly checks development.

Our charge against the commercial Press is that it is so partial and limited in its notice, and so conspicuous in its silence regarding one of the grandest developments of our resources and our industry. Every man of capital, influence and scientific acquirements is appealed to, nowadays, to help forward some scheme connected with iron and steel, and yet the popular misapprehension of the state of the art—of what is accomplished, what is wanted, what is abandoned, what is invented, what directions improvement is likely to take—is as general as it is unnecessary. There have been, if we may be allowed to except a few articles upon standard processes, that have appeared in these columns, no means other than the professional literature and personal examination, by which the general public could acquire such an idea of the subject as would form the basis of safe and intelligent investment. Not that a man must be a graduate of a School of Mines, or of a rolling mill, before he can safely put money into a new steel patent; but that he must know, generally, the reach, vitality and promise of its competitors. It is unnecessary to tell any one who has the slightest acquaintance with the subject, that nine-tenths of the schemes in iron and steel, as in steam, motive-power and machinery, have been utter failures. Now and then one has vitality, and although it cannot be killed, it cannot run till it has learned to walk—and any novelty in iron and steel must pull a very strong oar to get the lead of the great established methods of the day. The millions of money, the comprehensive research, the brilliant talent and the tremendous work that have been put into existing methods of production, will elevate the standard and multiply the difficulties of improvement. Hence a knowledge of the practice is not less important to the development of the art than a knowedge of new schemes.

We are told, however, that "when the Bessemer process was novel, its inventor and his backers very properly challenged public attention through the Press, and thus brought it into general use very much sooner than they otherwise could have done." Now the fact is that for four years after the first starting of the Bessemer manufacture, it did not come into general use at all. Before it had outgrown its baby disorders, the Press had pronounced it a failure and forgotten all about it. This is just the narrow treatment of which we complain. While the Press should fairly set forth the claims and experiments of inventors, its great service in this direction is to disseminate, from time to time, as occasion requires, the actual state, not of schemers' hopes and promises, but of the art and the practice. To utilize its great influence in the development of the American iron manufacture, let the critic intelligently describe and compare our established industries, and investigate the paths of progress to which they are leading; let him set forth the results of ELLERSHAUSEN'S invention, rather than ask what it is; let him demonstrate the inevitable progress of ELLERSHAUSEN'S rival, BESSEMER, in one line of production, and the vantage-ground of the versatile SIEMENS, at once the rival and the ally of both, in other lines of production; and let him, above all, point out what improvements are wanted, and in what directions talent, ingenuity and capital are likely to earn the greatest reward.

Again, in other quarters, we notice warm commendations of some remarkable manufacture, by which, it is stated, hard-headed iron rails, much superior to steel, are produced. Now, the notorious fact is, that the lamination—splitting to pieces where welded—of iron rails, not their softness, is the cause of their failure. Hard iron is very generally put into the heads of iron rails, and from its different nature and welding properties, it rather aggravates than cures the chief defect just mentioned. And when these rails are rerolled, the hard, cold-short iron gets mixed throughout the mass, and makes the whole new rail brittle. The State Engineer of New-York, in his last able report, is very severe on this practice. It is time that the public should know, what ironmasters know perfectly well, that more homogeneity in the character of the irons used, and more working and hence a somewhat greater first cost, is what iron rails need to make them durable. Good iron rails can always be had at a reasonable price, but the majority of the rails laid down in this country, although worth what they cost, are the worst that can be produced.

The safety and durability of our railways, boilers, bridges, hulls and various engineering structures, not less than the development of our iron interests, thus depend upon the dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information regarding the requirements, progress and direction of our standard practice and improvements.

Cold Comfort.

It is amusing to note with what cheerful equanimity the London *Times* points to the unfortunate position of railways in England, the errors in their construction, and the disasters in their working. As to the Great Eastern, with its offer of one-half per cent. dividend to the patient shareholders, and the suggestion that they would be wise to forego even that, the *Times* coolly remarks that the wonder is, not that the proprietors got into difficulties, but that they ever got out of them—and it believes that their escape is mainly due to the courage and prudence of their present Chairman. The great consolation to the shareholders should be that "they know now exactly where they are, and even if they get nothing, they at any rate know the reason why." There are some points, also, which our stockholders in this country might do well to consider, in the following digest of the opinions of Lord SALISBURY:

> "It was thought that any line from any one place to any other place would, to say the least, repay its cost. Lord SALISBURY now declares that this was a delusion. Not only were branch lines unprofitably made, but the truth was, if it had but been known, that a branch line was by its very nature for the most part an unprofitable undertaking. Yet these were the enterprises which companies not only undertook by the score, but actually scrambled and fought for. A large proportion of what the whole line ought to cost was spent in securing the privilege of constructing it. If the inexperienced reader should wish to see in plain figures what this system actually meant, here are the words of the Brighton Report, received last week. The result, say the directors, 'is that £4,089,633 has been expended, involving an annual charge of more than £200,000 for interest, in constructing 101 miles of railway, which not only produce nothing, but cause the Company a loss of upward of £35,000 a year in working them.' Now, is it any wonder that the Brighton line pays no dividend? Imagine a dead loss of £235,000 a year!"

The *Times* declares that "it is a flourishing company nowadays, which pays its five per cent.; the average return is hardly four," and it persists that the whole principle of railway administration, as regards proprietors, is comprised in the words, "Stick to the original line, keep down capital, and let competing schemers do their worst." But what we originally noted in this article, and desired to call attention to, was the very mild tone of its criticism—a roaring as gentle an it were a sucking dove's—compared with the tremendous denunciations which some of our railway management receive from the Thunderer.

A printed order, of which a copy comes to our hands, announces that a Board of Officers is to convene this week near Fort Concho, Texas, "*to assess and fix the value of one horse*, (cost price unknown,) the property of the United States, for which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS B. HUNT, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Depot Quartermaster, Austin, Texas, is responsible, and which Brevet Brigadier-General O. L. SHEPHERD, Colonel Fifteenth United States Infantry, desires to purchase."

The detail for the Board is further announced to consist of one Brevet Brigadier-General, one Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and one Brevet Major, whereof "the junior member will record the proceedings." This formality and preparation regarding the value of "one horse (cost price unknown)" at first strikes the non-professional reader as ludicrous; but, after all, "there is but one right way of doing things," especially in the army, and the rule of the Quartermaster's Department, never to do anything without authority, though sometimes amusing to civilians when applied to details, is the right one. It is told, probably jocosely, of GRANT, that when his certificate of election as President was handed to him, he asked the bringer "if he wanted a receipt"—mindful of the old army rule, never to receive a document without giving a receipt, and never to give one without taking a receipt.

Building in New-York—Causes of its Inferiority.

The durability of houses is a matter of public concern; yet it would appear, from the piles of loam in front of buildings now being constructed in various parts of the City, that the reason for using sand as a principal ingredient of mortar is but little understood. It is simply that when the lime or cement becomes hardened, the residue of the material of which mortar is composed shall be as hard as itself. Clean, gritty sand alone fulfills this purpose. The best specimen of such sand anywhere to be seen is on the Hospital grounds, between Duane and Worth streets. In parts of the ground it appears in layers, formed and compacted by the action of waves, the last touches having been probably applied in the process of upheaval by which the Atlantic coast on this side was raised. The grounds may be visited with advantage by those having buildings to erect, and by the curious who would inform themselves of the apparent action of the sea at this point.

In passing through Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, in the stage lines which lately deviated into them on account of avenue repairs, the oat plant, strong in growth, might be seen on the top and sides of piles of what was denominated sand. A little "loom" helps the mortar, said one of the laborers, who, with hoe in hand, was mixing the ingredients together. It is doubtless due to this impression, in part, that when walls are taken down it is found that the mortar does not adhere, but it is also due mainly to the error of laying up bricks when dry. A common hard brick, when dry, will absorb a pint or more of water, depending on its porousness, and take from the mortar in which it is newly embedded the moisture necessary for effecting the required union between the lime and sand, which it secures when the bricks are sufficiently soaked. To the perfection of a good brick wall, the two things must concur—that is to say, the mortar must be good, and the bricks hard and deprived of their capacity to suck from it, a chief ingredient to insure such union of the component parts.

There are two difficulties in the way of building in this manner. Bricklayers find that their fingers are torn in handling wet bricks carelessly—which induces complaints of the practice—and contractors find it less expensive to use the mould which is commonly diffused, rather than the pure sand which is less bountifully scattered. Much of what is improperly used contains a sufficient portion of silecious particles to deceive. If mixed in a glass with clean water and disturbed, the sand will sink to the bottom and the loam will make the mixture turbid. The ordinary test is to take it in the hand, when its sharpness will immediately be known, and if pure it will not soil the hand. Its purity is due in great part to repeated washings on what was originally a shore, but it is occasionally found in small quantities where the stone of which it was part became disintegrated. That which we get now from ocean beaches requires washing, or the structure in which it is used may show on the surface a stain from its saline particles. In building the High Bridge very little sand was used except what was obtained from the most convenient beach, and it was thoroughly washed. The care used in mixing the cement of that structure will greatly add to its durability.

The influences at work to prevent improvement in this respect are at present more powerful than are those in the opposite direction. We do not soak any brick because the bricklayer, considering his own convenience, advises that it is unnecessary. We use mud for our walls, such as may be washed out by rains and will not make a firm wall, because sand is dearer than loam, and the contractor would have all materials cheap and his labor profitable. We use lath and plaster on ferring or on partition walls composed of wooden joists, because it is the interest of architects to have buildings put up so that they may easily be destroyed by fire, whereas if brick were used and the plaster laid on a wall of that material, fire would seldom extend to a whole building. We use wooden staircases because the amount expended upon one of iron or stone would furnish only a plain and substantial piece of work, far less attractive to the eye than the one which may be burned up so rapidly as to prevent egress from the building. These are some of the considerations which expose us to the erection of buildings of a character which no good citizen can contemplate with satisfaction. They are considerations, too, which indicate the combination of influences and interests by which a much-needed reform is so effectually resisted and delayed.

One of the vital matters to which the Liberal Party in the British Parliament must next direct their attention is the adoption of some effective means of dealing with English pauperism. The growth of English pauperism of late years has been steady and terrible. The number of paupers in England and Wales, all told, except the vagrants and lunatics in asylums, is at this time nearly *one million*—the exact figures being 947,488. This is an increase of 13,000 within the last twelvemonth, and the increase during the last three years has been 100,000. How to deal with this vast aggregate of helpless poverty is a question that ought to call out the thought of the wisest reformers.

Of course the United States Government ought to furnish the American people with postage stamps *that will stick*. But we find that there are great numbers of stamps so poorly gummed that they loosen or fall off after they have been stuck to the letters, while others refuse altogether to stick. We reprimand the Government for this negligence. We peremptorily call upon those concerned to reform it. And, at the same time, we advise everybody who uses postage stamps to see that they are made to adhere securely to the letters. If they do not, the stamps may fall off, and letters be sent to the Dead Office, instead of the persons to whom they have been directed.

Railroads and Crops.

The time for moving the crops is at hand, and the great question of transportation is, of course, once more uppermost. It would be instructive to contrast the action of railway managers in Europe in dealing with large harvests, and the management in America on similar occasions. In Europe the managers meet to arrange a reduction of the charges, in order to find a market for the produce, while the custom of American railway managers has been to meet rather with a view to extract the highest possible freights from farmers.

The London *Times* of the 13th, in its money article, says the reports from Galicia with respect to the grain crops give a glowing account of the harvest this season, and state that not only will the Province be in a position to supply the wants of North Germany from its surplus, but will also be able to export immense quantities to Italy. "To promote the latter object," says the *Times*, "the managers of the various railways are taking steps to arrive at a mutual understanding for a reduction of the charges for transport." To imagine such "steps" taken by managers generally in our country for a reduction of freights in moving the crops, would be to imagine a revolution in general American railway management.

It is certainly a very remarkable struggle which LOPEZ, of Paraguay, still keeps up with Brazil and her allies. He is neither discouraged by the great superiority of his enemies' forces and resources, nor by the numerous defeats he has met with during the last three years. The last advices show that he was preparing for another battle, and that he had assurance of his ability to meet the Brazilians who were marching against him. Nothing could surpass the courage, endurance and ability that have been displayed by President LOPEZ.

Chief Justice CHASE has acted very wisely in announcing that he is "*out* of all future political contests," and that "no one need be jealous of him hereafter." Having attained a position of such great dignity and importance as the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States, he may well rest satisfied with his honors and with his power. The resolution he has adopted will make him a happier and more useful man for the rest of his life.

INCIDENTALS.

The Union Republican League is reported to have organizations in seventy or eighty towns of Massachusetts. They decline all alliance with the Democrats.

Nine thousand Chinese laborers have already been contracted for in South Carolina. One thousand are to be employed on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, and another thousand are to go to Columbia. No advances are required from the planters.

The Central City (Colorado) *Register* says that many of those who have heretofore been the most active opponents of State organization for that Territory, now actively favor it. It says the opposition to it has always been ostensibly based on probable increase of taxation, although a large majority of the tax-payers have favored it, but opposition has really been based on the question of who shall hold the offices.

RAPHAEL SEMMES, the ex-rebel pirate, has written another fearfully long letter about the school troubles in Mobile, in which he says that a young, able-bodied Southern man, who shirked the war which the Southerners waged to free themselves from carpet-bag despotism, is not, in his judgment, a proper man to train the generation of Southern youth which is to come after us, and give tone to public opinion.

There has been a singular fatality in the office of Judge of the United States District Court of Indiana within the last few years. Secretary CALEB B. SMITH was appointed by President LINCOLN to fill a vacancy caused by death in December, 1862. He died suddenly after holding the office a single year. Mr. LINCOLN then appointed Hon. ALBERT S. WHITE, who died in less than eight months. Then Mr. LINCOLN appointed Ex-Judge MCDONALD, whose death has just been announced.

The citizens of Auburn serenaded Governor HOFFMAN on Thursday, and in his response, in which politics were carefully avoided, he paid a high tribute to Ex-Secretary SEWARD and Ex-Governor THROOP, and spoke of a recent interview between General GRANT and himself at West Point. He said they congratulated each other upon their escape from official cares and responsibilities during the "heated term," and resolved that each in his respective domain was privileged to throw off the perplexities of office, and mingle with that happier portion of their fellow-citizens, who believe that duties could be more easily performed when properly mixed with recreation.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* is not usually cheerful reading. Its latest wail, and it is famous for wailing, is caused by the recent action of the Regents of the State University in electing a President. It cries that it has been "once more bitterly deceived—one CYRUS NORTHRUP, a citizen of Connecticut, who has never set his foot on Southern soil, or probed the depth of the Southern mind, beats, without even an apparent effort, men justly enjoying the confidence and respect of our people, and against whom, since the surrender, not a breath of suspicion has been raised as to their loyalty to the Government."

The call for the Minnesota Democratic State Convention announces that its object is "to place in nomination candidates for the following offices to be filled at the next general election," and then follows a list of the offices. This seems simple enough, but the St. Paul *Pioneer* informs us that "the language of the call was agreed upon after considerable deliberation and a full conference of the Committee." The Committee may, however, have thought that their wisdom lay in saying so little.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* assures the North that if it will consult the interests of the South, encourage its approaches, develop its national attachment, help bury its resentment, and revive its hope, it may then depend upon a loyalty of gratitude, a loyalty which gives freely for what it receives, a loyalty of heart and not of compulsion, to make the South the Tenth Legion of the Union.

The Newark *Advertiser* tells how a Jersey-man's life was saved the other day by a kick. He was attempting to get upon a moving train, with a pail of butter in one hand and a basket of eggs in the other, and was in danger of losing his life, when the conductor gave him a vigorous kick, which sent him flying with heels in the air, and scattering his eggs and butter in promiscuous directions, but preserving him from injury.

Cleveland is having a curious small local war for the possession of a mastodon's tusk. A workman found it in excavating for a sewer, and the foreman upon the job at once took it. One party now claims that it belongs to the sewer contractor; another that the foreman is entitled to it; a third that the owner of the lot nearest to the point from whence it was exhumed should have it; while a fourth asserts that the city is the rightful owner; while a fifth chimes in that the man who dug it up is the proprietor.

The Newark *Courier* denies that Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is a candidate for a Circuit Judgeship under the new law, and says that the appointment will probably be tendered to JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, of that city, who is strongly urged for the position by leading members of the bar, prominent citizens in different States, and by a majority of President GRANT'S Cabinet.

Senator GARRETT DAVIS was recently serenaded in Columbus, Ky., and made a characteristic response. He said he "was for sustaining his Government under any and all circumstances; the enemies of his Government were the enemies of his country and his enemies, and as such he would oppose them with all his power. The worst enemies the Government ever had were the Radical Party."

The Boston *Advertiser* recounts why America should be proud of the Harvard crew, notwithstanding their defeat, and says that on their return the young braves will be welcomed almost as proudly and more kindly than if they had come home victorious.

The Boston *Journal* says the result of the boat-race is another Bunker Hill victory, which requires some consideration to determine on which side it really fell. The test of systems, it says, is yet to be made, and to that end it is obviously necessary that the representative oarsmen of England should come over here and subject themselves to disadvantages equal to those encountered by the Harvards in going over there.

The Boston *Post* feels sure that the Englishmen do not come out of the struggle nearly so well satisfied with their own theory of rowing as they were before their encounter with the Harvards; and it thinks, moreover, that Oxford has nothing to thank but the fortune which clustered the advantages in this case on the side of her traditions.

A gentleman in Portland, Me., who possesses a couple of prairie dogs, recently observed them gathering quantities of grass, which they rolled up into balls and dried in the sun, after which they carried them to their burrows. They also stripped the cucumber vines, and carried vines and cucumbers to the same place, together with such other food as they could secure, and on the 20th of the month went into Winter quarters.

WINNECKE'S periodical comet was seen on Thursday, Aug. 26, at the Observatory of Harvard College. Its observed place at 2 hours and 30 minutes, Cambridge sidereal time, was as follows: Right ascension, 3 hours, 39 minutes and 2 seconds; declension, 5 degrees, 42 minutes and 8 seconds. Its daily motion is as follows: In right ascension, 1 minute and 24 seconds; in declension, 17 minutes and 7 seconds. This comet is now a somewhat faint object, but it may be seen with a good telescope even on a moonlight night, at about 3 A. M., in the constellation Taurus.

The grape-growers in Ohio report the Catawbas a general failure from the rot. The reports on the grape in the interior and in Southern Ohio are all discouraging.

The Commencement exercises at Brown University will occur on Wednesday next, Sept. 1.

Preparations for the Springfield Musical Festival next week are so far complete that its friends feel authorized to promise that the affair will surpass everything of the kind ever undertaken in Massachusetts outside of Boston. Four hundred voices will compose the chorus, and a big organ is being built to accompany them.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Madam RATAZZI, the wife of the Italian Ex-Minister, is described by a recent sketcher as one of the cleverest women in Europe. She is a cousin of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and was once the wife of an English Ambassador at Athens, when she was known as Madame BONAPARTE WYSE. She is a clever novelist and *littérateur*, and her pen is keenly sharp when she likes to be disagreeable. She strongly reminds you of the famous and fully-developed beauties of the BONAPARTE family, for even now she is most strikingly attractive in person. Madame RATAZZI is, however, very odd and eccentric, both in dress and appearance, and evidently very fond of jewelry and costumes. At a recent concert at Baden-Baden she was literally loaded with gold and precious stones, and her necklace consisted of a suite of the largest emeralds. She looked defiantly at the Queen of Prussia, who was present.

Among the passengers on the steamship *St. Laurent*, which sailed yesterday from Brest for this port, are MAX STRAKOSCH, with Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI, THEODORE RITTER, the pianist, and JEAN PRUME, the violinist.

Mr. WALTER C. LYMAN, elocutionist, of this City, and wife are to give readings at the Stetson House, Long Branch, on Tuesday evening.

A new specimen of the numerous eccentricities of RICHARD WAGNER, the inventor of "The Music of the Future," is given in a book lately published by HERR MENDES, under the title of *Wagner at Home*. There is a room in WAGNER'S house, says the author, with a gorgeously decorated ceiling and tapestry of leather embroidered with gold. On the walls are portraits of GOETHE, SCHILLER and BEETHOVEN. The two poets are placed facing each other, but opposite BEETHOVEN there is nothing but a looking-glass. On turning to WAGNER for an explanation, the musician placed himself in front of the glass, in which his face was reflected, thus supplying the deficiency. It is added that this is the only kind of portrait of himself that WAGNER allows to be kept in his house.

Mrs. H. L. BATEMAN and daughter, Miss KATE BATEMAN, sailed in the *Russia* from Liverpool yesterday for this City. Miss BATEMAN, as has already been announced, is soon to appear at Booth's Theatre.

Mr. Peabody's Sojourn at White Sulphur Springs.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* at White Sulphur Springs, Va., closes a letter devoted to a sketch of the career and benefactions of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY with the following:

> Mr. PEABODY is attended at the Springs by his nephew, Mr. GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL and Mrs. RUSSELL, of Salem, Mass., as well as by Rev. B. SEARS, D. D., LL. D., of Staunton, Va. This gentleman was formerly Superintendent of Public Instruction in Massachusetts, and subsequently succeeded the celebrated Dr. WAYLAND as President of Brown University, at Providence, R. I., an office which he resigned to assume the duties of General Agent of the Southern Education Fund. For this position his talents, experience and character eminently qualify him. He is known to possess the entire confidence of the distinguished gentlemen composing the Board of Trustees—a confidence which Mr. PEABODY has confirmed in the warmest terms to the present writer.
>
> Mr. PEABODY shares with Ex-Governor WISE the uppermost cottage in Baltimore Row, and sits at the same table with General LEE, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. TAGGART and others. He is now in his 75th year, and is, fortunately for the world, a bachelor. Being quite infirm, he has been seldom able to come to parlor or dining-room, though he has received many ladies and gentlemen at his cottage, and seems fond of society. His manners are singularly affable and pleasing, and his countenance one of the most benevolent we have ever seen. It is also indisputably handsome. It is pleasant to know that he is particularly gratified with the reception he has met here, and with the considerate attention that has been on every hand shown him. Such evidences of regard are highly appreciated by a man who has steadfastly declined titles and decorations at the hands of the greatest sovereign in Europe.

Banquet to Admiral Farragut in San Francisco.

The members of the Union Club of San Francisco entertained Admiral FARRAGUT at a dinner, at their rooms, in that city, on Thursday evening, Aug. 19. Commodore SELIM E. WOODWORTH presided, and introduced the guest whom the Club desired to honor, in a neat little speech.

Admiral FARRAGUT responded in a most happy strain, complimenting California on her growth since he was last there and was identified with her as one of her children. He alluded briefly to circumstances which called him away, saying that since the war, his residence had been New-York City, because some kind friends had given him a house there and invited him to make it his residence. But one thing he wished to assure them, that like all persons who had ever visited the west coast, he had become attached to it. His heart was ever there, and he had made up his mind since that glorious achievement, the Pacific Railroad, was completed, he should hereafter visit his old home in California once every year. He was listened to with marked attention and heartily cheered as he sat down.

The first toast given was: "Our guest, Admiral FARRAGUT, once lashed to the mast of victory, now made fast to the hearts of his countrymen."

General FRISBIE proposed the health of the President of the United States, the great man who presides over this country. The health of Queen VICTORIA was drank, and responded to by Mr. BOOKER, Her Majesty's Consul, in a few happy remarks. Volunteer toasts were then declared in order.

SCIENCE.

What Followed the Meetings of the American Association at Salem—Field Meeting at Rockport—A Dinner—The Speakers and Speeches of the Occasion.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALEM, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 26, 1869.

The Association having closed its regular business meeting last evening with appropriate ceremonies, many of the members departed for their homes; but a large number, comprising probably one-half of those attending the recent business session, remained to participate in an excursion to Rockport, and a field meeting at that place, to which they had been invited by the Essex Institute of this City. These field meetings are an institution peculiar to this place, combining scientific pursuits and social recreation. They originated with the Essex Institute in 1848. The first one was attended by a single wagon-load of gentlemen. They were held from time to time, increasing in interest, and at length the ladies being invited to participate, they became exceedingly popular in the community. This popularity, however, was not simply due to their social character, but also to the fact that a taste for scientific studies has been steadily increasing among our people, produced by the labors, lectures and publications of the Essex Institute.

The usual method of holding these meetings is for an extra train to be engaged to carry the party to the point agreed upon. Each family, or circle, provide their baskets of refreshments, which are put in one common stock. Arrived upon the ground, the crowd divide into parties or sections, under the leadership of experts in particular departments of natural science, such as botany, entomology, geology, and the like. These prosecute their researches into the natural history of the place visited, and after they have dined a general meeting is held, the specimens gathered are examined and scientifically described. But little reflection is required to show that such a series of meetings held five or six times a year, with very little expense, cannot fail to develop, within a few years, a taste for natural science, while they combine with it a healthful and pleasant social recreation.

The heavy showers of the past night and the clear sun of this morning conspired to make the weather all that could be desired for such an excursion, and when we reached the depot the train, consisting of fifteen passenger cars, were all filled, the standing room even being occupied. There could not have been less than 1,300 people on the train, all provided with their own subsistence, except those of us who were the guests of the occasion. Our destination was Rockport, at the further point of Cape Ann, about eighteen miles from Salem. To reach this we passed, on the Eastern Railroad, through the thriving village of Beverly, and the well-known fishing port of Gloucester. A walk of two miles from the depot at Rockport, along the seashore, past the granite quarries, brought us to a pleasant grove of oaks and pines upon a high point of the coast. This place is fitted up as a resort for picnic parties. Rockport is said to be the most extensive producer of granite building and paving stone in the country. About four hundred men are here employed in quarrying. An air of prosperity is visible in the neat cottages and dwellings which line the shore. As you see the number of these and look at the rock-bound coast, you wonder how all these people live and prosper. But yonder ocean abounds in fish. These rocks are all granitic, and if not used here for building, are wanted in all other parts of the country. Even the streets of New-Orleans are being paved with this stone, and there is enough of it to meet all demands for long years to come. Then many of the citizens of Boston and Salem resort here for the Summer. So that from all these sources united, a stream of wealth is pouring into Rockport. Arriving on the ground the multitude divided themselves up, each following their own inclination as to botanizing, studying rocks, insects, &c. In company with Professor T. STERRY HUNT, and Professor BICKMORE and others, we examined the immense rock formations of the coast. The main portions of these rocks are syenite, some of which is conglomerated and intersected by dikes of trap. The syenite abounds in deposits of quartz. Large masses seem lifted by powerful agency, and thrown across other portions in every possible form. The ocean seems to team with animal and vegetable life. All the rocks near its waters are covered with marine minerals, and its caverns are full of beautiful and varied forms of vegetable life.

After lunching Dr. WHEATLAND called the assemblage to order, and made some remarks, explaining the origin and objects of these meetings, and the good accomplished by them. He was followed by Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, who referred to the historical associations of Essex County, as rich in names, honored in divinity, law and patriotism. Here PETERS, BEVERLY and TIMOTHY PICKERING labored, and Essex County had been made illustrious by its distinguished men in the legal profession. What place could show such a galaxy of legal names as those of STORY, PARSONS and CHOATE?

Among merchants Salem has had JONATHAN JACKSON, the PICKMANS and the PEABODYS. Among sailors it was an honor to have produced a NATHANIEL BOWDITCH. Among authors we can refer with pride to HAWTHORNE and to PRESCOTT. These, and men like them, were lovers of learning, science, of their fellow-men and of their God; and they gave to Essex County that distinction she now enjoys.

Professor E. S. MORSE spoke of the labors of the naturalist, and enforced the idea that he should study not with an eye to utility alone, but in the pursuit of truth.

Colonel FOSTER, President of the American Association, expressed his gratification at the interest taken by the Essex Institute and the people of Salem in the study of natural science, and then spoke at length of the geological character of the United States and the close connection between its different systems of rocks.

Professor HUNT made some remarks upon the pleasure he had derived from an examination of the rocks in the neighborhood, and then referred to the general principles of geology and the connection of its rocks.

Professor BEN. PIERCE rejoiced that he was born in Salem, and that he belonged to it alone. The meeting of the American Association in this place seemed to bring him back to the days of his childhood. He alluded to BOWDITCH and JOHN PICKERING, whose names were enough to immortalize any city, and to PRESCOTT, DAY and PICKMAN as an honor to any place. The speaker felt a peculiar pleasure in bringing his last mathematical investigation to his native town, and the last act he had performed would place a new light in Salem Harbor which BOWDITCH had surveyed in his youth.

After the close of the meeting the party wended their way to the train and were soon returned to the city, and thus pleasantly ended the closing exercises and festivities connected with the Salem meeting of the American Association.

MERRIMAC.

Frightful Fall of a Somnambulist.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Aug. 28.

About 2 o'clock this morning EDDIE CLARK, aged 13 years, who, it appears, is in the habit of walking in his sleep, got up out of bed in which he and an older brother were sleeping, and started toward the window, their room being in the third story. In getting out of bed he awoke his brother, who, seeing him in the act of climbing out of the window, ran and caught him, when EDDIE turned and told him to let go or he would kill him. The brother held him and called for help, when his uncle, who was sleeping in an adjoining room, ran to see what was wrong, and, instead of catching EDDIE, who was partly out of the window and struggling to free himself from the grasp of his brother, caught the brother and pulled him back, thus breaking his hold on EDDIE, who fell to the sidewalk. He was immediately taken into the house, and two physicians sent for. On examination it was found that no bones were broken, and he had received no serious external injury, but congestion of the brain set in almost immediately, from which it is feared he will not recover.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

The Poet's Confidential Letters to Moore—What They Seem to Prove—His Relations with Lady Byron.

In endeavoring to make out what seems to us her preposterous story regarding the BYRON family, Mrs. STOWE, as is well known, quotes freely from BYRON'S poems, and argues her case in some measure from them. But it seems to us that this sort of evidence is more than counterbalanced by the testimony of BYRON'S familiar letters; and we have accordingly examined a portion of his correspondence, with the view of ascertaining the bearing it had on this subject. In BYRON'S case, his well-known audacity of expression is a strong proof that somewhere we should find a clue to the terrible crime which Mrs. STOWE, on Lady BYRON'S authority, imputes to the poet, had such a crime ever been committed. BYRON, as all admit, was at the time of his marriage a confirmed *roué*. He never had had any home life. His parents had always quarreled. His mother was a demoniac tyrant, and the shadow of murder overhung the house. His uncle, the last Lord BYRON, had slain a neighboring baronet at a brawl, and, though he escaped the gallows, the crime threw an ominous gloom over the family. BYRON was in his tastes and feelings coarse and selfish, and hence his letters and his poetry present a striking contrast. In his marriage with Miss MILLBANKE he sought to repair his fortunes, while she sought the honor of a title and the name of the first author of the age. Having sold herself to a man who was notorious for his reckless licentiousness, she reaped a bitter reward. But was he alone to blame in this ill-starred union? Miss MILLBANKE knew he did not love her. The marriage was arranged by letter, and when they met at the bridal occasion it was their first reunion in ten months. What happiness could be expected by a woman who wedded thus?

BYRON'S first allusion to his approaching marriage in his correspondence is in a letter to MOORE, dated September, 1814. Within a year and a half from this date his wife had left him, never to return, driven away by her husband's infernal conduct:

> "MY DEAR MOORE: I am going to be married. My mother of the Gracchi (that are to be,) is the paragon of only children, and full of most blessed conditions as Desdemona herself. Miss MILLBANKE is the lady, and I have her father's invitation to proceed in my elect capacity, which I cannot do till I have got a blue coat. I must of course reform thoroughly."

Three weeks afterwards he writes thus to a lady:

> "I am going to be married, and as my intended is two hundred miles off, I must set out in a great hurry to be happy. Miss MILLBANKE is the good-natured person who has undertaken me, and of course I am very much in love, and as silly as all single gentlemen are in that sentimental situation. I wish it were all over, for I do hate bustle, and there's no marrying without it. Pray forgive my scribbling all this nonsense. You know I must be serious all the rest of my life, and this is a parting piece of buffoonery which I write with tears in my eyes."

Two days afterward he wrote thus to MOORE:

> "My wife elect is perfection and I hear nothing but her merits and her wonders, and that she is very pretty. I have not seen her these ten months."

To HUNT a fortnight later:

> "My stay in London has not been long, and I am in all the agonies of quitting it again next week preparatory to 'a change of condition,' as it is called. I am about to be married, and am, of course, in all the misery of a man in pursuit of happiness."

To MOORE, same date:

> "As to her virtues, &c., &c., you will hear enough of them, for she is a kind of *pattern*, without my running into any display. It is well that one of us is in such fame, as there is a sad deficit on my part. P. S.—If this union is productive you shall name the first fruits."

To HENRY DRURY, same date:

> "I am going to be married, and have been engaged this month. Its an old and (though I did not know it till lately) a mutual attachment. I saw HODGSON and his idol at Hastings. I wish he would be married at the same time, like people electrified in a row, and all feeling the shock at once. I have not apprized him of this. He makes such a serious matter of all these things, and is so 'melancholy and gentleman-like' that it is quite overcoming to us choice spirits."

To MOORE, Jan. 10, 1815:

> "I was married this day week. The parson has pronounced it, PERRY has announced it and the *Morning Post* also, under the head of Lord BYRON'S marriage, as if it were a fabrication or the puff of a new staymaker. . . . Address your next to Seaham, where we are going (a bore by the way) to see father-in-law."

To MOORE, Feb. 10, 1815:

> "I will tell you of our movements south; I have a plan of travel into Italy. God willing, we might perambulate from Venice to Vesuvius in a twelvemonth. If I take my wife you can take yours, and if I leave mine you can do the same."

There is a spice about these utterances that amuses one, though they indicate a wretched state of mind and morals. What a frame to get married in. Two months are passed since the wedding day, and he hints about leaving his wife. That expression "from Venice to Vesuvius" is suggestive of the general course of his life.

Nov. 15 he writes to MOORE thus:

> "Lady B—— is in full progress. Next month will bring to light the tenth wonder of the world, Gil Blas being the eighth, and he (my son's father) being the ninth. * * * We have a devil of a row among our ballet girls. Miss SMITH has been wronged about a hornpipe."

This allusion to the ballet girls shows that BYRON, after his marriage, resumed his former licentious habits, which his wife might have expected.

To MOORE, January, 1816:

> "The little girl was born Dec. 10. Her name is Augusta *Ada*, the second being an old family name. She is very flourishing, and sucks and squalls incessantly. I have now been married a year—heigh ho!"

Within a month of this time and when the babe was but eight weeks old, the final separation took place, and he wrote thus to MOORE, Feb. 29, 1816:

> "All the world and my wife are against me, and have not yet crushed me, whatever they *may* do. You must not believe all you hear on the subject, and don't attempt to defend me. * * I have not the most distant idea what I am going to do myself, or with myself. I had a few weeks ago some things to say that would have made you laugh, but they tell me now I must not laugh, and so I have been very serious. My little girl, they tell me, is a very fine child, and is now three months old. In all this business I am the sorriest for my father-in-law. He and I are equally punished."

At this time BYRON stated to MOORE that no blame could attach to his wife in this business. "I do not believe," said he, "that there was ever a better, or even a brighter, a more amiable or agreeable being than Lady B."

He threw the blame in no small degree on a Mrs. CHARLMONT, who served as a spy upon his irregularities, and reported them to Lady BYRON'S mother. This woman he has celebrated in the lines beginnning, "Born in a garret; in a kitchen bred." But this is a meagre apology, for no woman could live with such a man as he.

It is a point of no small importance that in none of BYRON'S correspondence is there any allusion to a sister, except in two instances. The first of these is when writing from Newstead to Mr. DALLAS, 1811, he says: "Write to me; I dote on gossip, and make a bow to JU——," referring in this brief way to the alleged incestuous JULIA AUGUSTA, who was several years his senior, and was the fruit of an intrigue between her father and a lady of high birth. BYRON was at this time incessantly employed in getting out new editions of his Satire, and also publishing the later cantos of *Childe Harold*. He sent to Mrs. LEIGH one of the first copies with the following inscription:

> "To AUGUSTA, my dearest sister, and my best friend, who has ever loved me much better than I deserved, this volume is presented by her father's son and most affectionate brother."

We may ask if this sounds like a characteristic message between an incestuous brother and sister? In our opinion it is an indirect proof to the contrary. Such people do not write to each other in this style.

The question now arises, How could such an intrigue as Mrs. STOWE suggests escape detection at the time? BYRON was then surrounded by spies, and his amours were well known. But from all investigation it is evident that BYRON and his sister had little in common. They were reared apart, and early separation had prevented the growth of affection; but he always held her in great respect, notwithstanding her illegitimacy. After his wife had abandoned him, he went to Italy and pursued his well-known course of debaucheries. These he did not conceal, and in his letters to MOORE he refers to them in the most unblushing manner. He speaks of his two illegitimate children, one of whom was "ALLEGRA." She was the child of an Englishwoman, Miss JANE CLAREMONT, who was traveling with the SHELLEYS, and met BYRON in Switzerland. ALLEGRA died at the age of 5, and her remains were transported to the family vault. The other child died also young. But in all these confessions there can be found no allusion to a sister, either virtuous or erring, until we reach the year 1821, six years after the separation, and three years prior to BYRON'S death.

We now come to another and an important piece of evidence. It is extracted from a letter dated Ravenna, Oct. 9, 1821, and addressed to his publisher, the famous JOHN MURRAY:

> * * "Send me FABER'S *Treatise on the Cabiri*; also, ST. CROIX'S *Mysteres du Paganisme*. A common Bible of good legible print, (bound in russia,) I have one; but as it was the last gift of my sister, (whom I probably shall never see again,) I can only use it carefully and less frequently, because I like to keep it in good order. Don't forget this, for I am a great reader and admirer of those books, and had read them through and through before I was 8 years old. I speak as a *boy* from the impression of 1796."

We will not moralize on the contrast between BYRON'S life and the lesson of the Scriptures. This is not our object. What we point out is, that BYRON had a Bible which his sister had given him, and which he valued on that account. Now, the question arises: Do incestuous persons give each other Bibles? But admitting that Mrs. LEIGH might have done so after due penitence, another question arises: Would the polluted bard, the most licentious man of his age, next to the Prince Regent, attach such honor to the gift of an incestuous sister?

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, which left Bremen Aug. 14, and Southampton Aug. 17, reached this port last evening. Her advices are two days later than were received by the *City of Paris*. Below is a summary of her news:

The story of the imprisoned nun, of Cracow, has led to a very important anti-clerical agitation, both in Austria and Hungary. In the latter country especially it has given additional strength to the opposition which has for some time been growing up there against the pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Hungarian Press now not only demands the suppression of all convents and monasteries, but also the abolition of the celibacy of the clergy. On this subject the *New Free Lloyd* remarks, that shortly before the Council of Trent the Hungarian clergy themselves asked for the removal of the restrictions as to marriage, and that the four Hungarian Bishops who took part in that council did their utmost to obtain the fulfillment of this wish, but failed, in consequence, as they said, of the opposition of the Jesuits. The Hungarian Parliament, too, has repeatedly urged that clerical celibacy should cease to be compulsory. In Italy the civil Courts have already, in upward of fifty cases, declared that Roman Catholic priests are free to marry, and it is urged that a similar decision should be given by the Hungarian tribunals. Other religious reforms, such as the introduction of civil marriages, and of the election of Bishops by the members, both clerical and lay, of the dioceses, are also being asked for.

The amnesty decreed by the Emperor NAPOLEON has already been put in force. At St. Etienne, fifty-six persons, most of whom were concerned in the late mining disturbances, have been released from prison. In Paris one hundred and fifty-three persons, imprisoned for political and Press offences, have also been set free. The amnesty is said to have been well received in the provinces, and most of the Paris papers praise it highly. Accounts of the grand *fêtes* state that everywhere the celebration of the 15th passed off well, and that no accidents have been reported.

The physician of the Prussian Admiralty has proposed the adoption by all civilized States of a flag of distress, to be used on every occasion, both in peace and war. It is suggested that the flag should be of a dark yellow color, with a red cross upon it.

A sad and curious instance of lingering superstition is recorded in a letter from Spain, strikingly coinciding with a case which was reported a few days since from Belgium. It is known that among the uncultivated population of most old continental cities there is a tradition of certain persons whose special business is to kidnap children for unknown purposes. In Spain, it appears to be believed that the fat of the innocents is required for the purpose of greasing the wires of the electric telegraph; and an English gentleman, named JENCKEN, in the old Moorish town of Lorca, in Murcia, had the misfortune to be identified as one of these diabolical agents. A woman whom he met on the public promenade commenced the attack by calling on three men, who seized on the unfortunate Englishman, stabbed him with knives in several places, bound him with a cord, and dragged him a considerable distance, amid cries of "Cut off his head." When at length he was rescued by his friends he was in a deplorable state. It is suggested that the outrage may have had in some way a political motive, although it is not easy to understand what end could be served by it. Mr. JENCKEN has received letters expressive of sympathy from the Regent and from other official persons, and doubtless such an exhibition, whatever may have been its cause, will receive the most serious consideration of the rulers of the country.

ITALY.

A Terrible Crime—Murder of a Countess in a Railway Carriage.

From the London Times.

NAPLES, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1869.

Every one here has been horrified by the details of a murder which was committed last Thursday night in a first-class carriage of the night train to Rome and Florence. The victim was the Contessa ARMANDA SARTORES RIBRANDI CATTANEO DA NOVARA—a long name, but you must take it as it is. Separated from her husband, to which it is necessary to allude, she came from Voghera, in the north of Italy, to Naples about a fortnight since, and took lodgings at San Paolo, a village near Nola. Here she was in the habit of receiving every evening several officers of a cavalry regiment, among whom was a Lieutenant NEGRI. One evening last week the cries of the Countess, in a half-suffocated tone, were heard beseeching for help, on which the landlord, Signor CONTIERI, went out on the staircase, fired a shot, and met NEGRI running down. He then went to the Countess, who confessed that she had come to San Paolo in order to see NEGRI, who had some letters or papers of hers which he refused to give up; that after her "society" had left her that evening he returned, having sent away the servants under some excuse and closed the doors, when he endeavored to force her to write a letter to her friends stating she had committed suicide. What could have been the motive for this can only be imagined. On her hesitating to do this he snatched a dagger from her hand, which she carried for self-defence, and was in the act of striking her, when she fled to another room, followed by her maddened lover. The dagger was again uplifted, when the pistol shot fired by the landlord seemed to paralyze him, and he made his escape. In CONTIERI'S apartment she remained all the night, and NEGRI returned to ask her pardon, insisting also on remaining in another room. On the next day (Wednesday) several of the officers of the regiment, hearing of the affair, came to the house to protect the Countess, who determined to return to Voghera the next day—Thursday last. Two officers and the landlord, CONTIERI, accompanied her as far as Caserta, where they left her, the Countess refusing their society any further, adding that she had no longer any fear. On the train arriving at Isoletta, the station on the Roman frontier, the body of the unfortunate woman was found extended on the floor of the carriage, a revolver at her feet, a pistol shot in her head, and her hands covered with blood and cut as if by glass. More than this is not known at present. Some assert they saw NEGRI get into a third-class carriage, dressed as a civilian, in the same train by which the Countess left, and that his cap was found near her. If so, he is suspected of having walked along the footboard to her carriage, and of having shot her through the window. Of him nothing has yet been heard. This horrible tragedy, which I report almost in the same words that it is described in all the journals of Naples, has created here an immense sensation; in all its details it is most revolting, and might furnish another Mrs. RADCLIFFE with materials for a sensational romance. A highly-respectable journal, in defending NEGRI against the imputation of theft, also says there can be no ground for the suspicion in the simple fact of his having loved a woman so desperately as to murder her. "He was not a *mauvais sujet*. He was well-born, rich, honest, and only vain." In another passage he is described as "unfortunate." Thus it is that crime is condoned, and that a sympathy with it generates that prevalent sentimental feeling against capital punishment. Wonderful to relate, however, Neapolitan juries have within the last two months brought in verdicts in three cases without "*attenuanti circostanse*." Justice still hesitates; there are the Court of Appeal and the Royal mercy to be invoked. The probabilities are that the sentences of three heinous murderers will be commuted.

FRANCE.

The Napoleonic Centenary and Emperor's Fete in Paris.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 16.

The various amusements on Sunday were favored with delightful weather, the sun not being too powerful, and a gentle breeze playing occasionally to cool the air. The capital had, however, on the preceding day assumed its appearance of festivity, bright-colored flags being hung out in all the principal thoroughfares; and as the visits of the various Sovereigns and Princes in the year of the Great Exhibition had furnished Paris with the banners of almost every European nation, such emblems were displayed very freely, and added to the animation of the scene. The arrivals of strangers during the preceding week had been extremely numerous, so that this great mass of spectators, added to the vast crowds which the Sunday left unoccupied, formed an enormous multitude of sightseers on all the principal points of the *fête*.

The arrangement of the various proceedings was the same as on former occasions. At 6 in the morning the cannon of the Invalides announced that the *fête* had commenced, and immediately after a distribution of alms and provisions was made in the twenty arrondissements of the capital to such aged and necessitous persons as required assistance, the whole expense of this act of beneficence being defrayed from the Emperor's privy purse. The troops in the various barracks were allowed an additional quantity of wine, and all, except those indispensably required for duty, were allowed to leave their quarters and remain out until 12 at night. A similar permission was given all over the Empire, as the day is universally celebrated in France; and in the large garrison towns, such as Metz, Nancy, Strasburg, Bourges, Grenoble, Chalons, Rennes, Toulouse, Toulon, Algiers, &c., fireworks, prepared by the troops, were let off, collecting together large crowds of spectators, and leading to a very considerable circulation of money.

At about 10 o'clock the old soldiers of the First Empire collected on the Place Vendôme in their strange uniforms, and getting into order walked round the column on the iron railing of which the wreaths of *immortelles* had been renewed. They afterward proceeded to the chapel of the Invalides, to attend a special service performed there at 11. At 1, a solemn mass was celebrated in the cathedral of Notre Dame, in presence of deputations from the Senate, Council of State and Legislative Body, a great number of civil and military officials, and a large general congregation. A "Te Deum" was sung, and the "Domine Salvum" followed; and similar services were given in all the other churches of Paris. We may mention that in the large towns of the departments the religious ceremonial is even more solemn, the richest robes being worn, the most splendid church ornaments exposed to view, and the processions being remarkable for their magnificence, for the 15th August is likewise the great church festival of the Assumption.

One of the greatest attractions of the day to the working classes is undoubtedly the gratuitous performances at the theatre; and in order to obtain places thousands are contented to remain long, weary hours outside, whatever may be the state of the weather. The practice was not departed from on the present occasion, and at the principal houses long files of spectators might be seen collecting at the doors from 8 in the morning. At 1, when the doors were opened, the great mass rushed in, and five minutes after every place was occupied. No more attentive or better conducted audience can anywhere be found, or more alive to every point of excellence in the piece or of fine acting in the performers. Hence on no occasions are the artists more sedulous to do well or more nervous about the effect they may produce; and invariably the most popular pieces of the day are given. When the few thousands that the theatres could contain had entered and made good their possession, the doors were closed and the others who were disappointed turned their footsteps elsewhere, principally through the garden of the Tuileries up the Champs-Elysées.

Nothing can possibly be easier to describe than the preparations then terminated for the night *fête*. Down the central avenue of the garden and along the side alleys long festoons of white globes of ground glass hung from slight wooden pillars painted green, a cluster of a similar character crowning each pole. The whole ornamentation looked like strings of pearls, and was marked alike by elegance and simplicity. Round the basins the same white lines extended, and in the Place de la Concorde a precisely similar decoration was to be seen round the various divisions into which the large space is portioned out. Two lofty masts near the two fountains in the centre bore silk tri-colored flags of large dimensions, splendidly embroidered in gold, and each bearing the letter "N" and the Imperial crown. Up the Champs Elysées ran the same white festoons, while the Arc de Triomphe was ornamented on the top to bring out the name of NAPOLEON in jets of gas. The calculation is that about 50,000 banners were employed to compose the whole of this illumination in white globes. Boat races took place at 2 on the Seine, between the bridges of the Alma and Iéna, and continued until nearly five. Large crowds collected at both sides of the river to witness the proceedings.

The popular portion of the *fête* was held on the Champ de Mars, at the end near the Ecole Militaire. Along the side next the river were erected two lines of wooden stalls with a wide road between, and in these were displayed for sale all the cheap wares that are generally seen at country fairs. Parallel with the Ecole were to be seen refreshment-booths, dancing tents, shows of various kinds, two theatres for pantomimes, and climbing-poles, bearing each, as usual, a gold watch, silver spoon and fork, goblet of the same metal, and a meerschaum pipe, to reward the exertions of the successful competitors. The theatres gave this year episodes of the war in Egypt under the First Napoleon, and as the customary quantity of gunpowder was consumed and the French proved constantly victorious, the representations seemed to give great satisfaction. All this part of the ground was set out with flagstaffs displaying tri-colored streamers, and with stands, bearing many-colored oil-glasses for the evening's illumination. As only a very small portion of the Champ de Mars was taken up with the stalls and shows, all the rest was left available for the general multitude who might wish to witness the display of fireworks let off from the Place du Trocadéro opposite.

At last, when 6 o'clock came round, another salvo of artillery announced that the day *fête* had come to an end, and then a lull ensued until 8, the hour when "night thickens and the crow flies home to the rooky wood." By that time the illumination of the Tuileries' Garden had been terminated, and the general effect could be appreciated. The white globes of the morning had now become a pale yellow under the influence of the gas, but the long lines of light pleased the sight, whatever the tint imparted to them. Among the trees immense chandeliers had been suspended, one after the other, from the branches, giving the idea of a vast ball-room all lit up, but before a single guest had entered. Lamps were placed around the edge of the square cases containing the orange trees, and presented a charming spectacle. But what was still more pleasing was a series of stands along part of the garden adjoining the Rue de Rivoli of the old variegated oil lamps, crimson, green and yellow, looking exactly like the most brilliant jewelry. The triumphal arch at the end of the Champs Elysées was an admirable specimen of lighting, the crown at the top and the word "Napoleon" being in topaz color, the wavy line underneath in green, and pendants from this last looking like rubies, whilst white gas jets brought out the names of the various battles inscribed. To see all this the spectator should be near, for at a distance the summit seemed an immense cupola of light suspended in mid air.

In the other parts of Paris the display in private houses was confined to strings of Venetian lanterns; but on the line of the boulevards, from the Rue Royale to the Faubourg Montmartre, the numerous cafés, hotels and important houses of business were better lit up, and formed a brilliant appearance. The Palace of the Legislative Body and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs formed conspicuous objects as seen from the Place de la Concorde, and in the opposite direction a single line of jets, with a cross in the centre, marked the summit of the Madeleine; the façade and dome of the new church of St. Augustin represented a huge tiara, for which the architectural form of the building is singularly appropriate. A continuous line of light above the arcades of the Rue de Rivoli rendered that street as light as in mid-day, and the square before the Palais Royal was dazzling with the united show of that building, the Théâtre Français, and the Ministry of State. Further to the east little was to be seen except the tall tower of St. Jaques, with light streaming from each window, and the Hôtel de Ville, where the bright colors of the national flag shone vividly in a flood of gas. The Government offices on the south side of the Seine never made a better display, and on certain points, as in the Rue de Grenelle, where the Mairie of the seventh arondissement, the Ministry of Public Instruction, the Ecole de l'Etat Major, and the Austrian and Russian Embassies, are all situated within a stone's throw of each other, the abundance of light illumined the whole neighborhood. The archiepiscopal palace and the residence of the Papal Nuncio were surmounted, the one with the cross and the other with the keys of St. Peter. The Ministry of War was shrouded in darkness, in consequence of the melancholy event which has just occurred there, although the usual preparations had been made. The Palace of the Legion of Honor, however, stood out more brilliantly from the contrast, a magnificent colored star shining in mid-air on the summit of that building. The old system of illumination with lampions or grease-pots is now almost entirely discarded, the Council of State being the only place at which their inodorous smell is allowed to infest the air. Seen from the quays, the western front of the Tuileries stood out boldly against the dark sky, bathed in light reflected from the illuminations in the gardens. The Hotel des Invalides was also especially deserving of mention, the outlines of the three pavilions being each marked by jets of light, while a triple line ran from end to end of the building, and in the centre an immense eagle spread its wings over the words "*Vive l'Empereur!*" in bold letters underneath.

The display of fireworks took place on the Trocadéro, and commenced at 9 o'clock, with 180 bombs and 300 rockets, then 16 clusters, or rather volcanoes, vomiting forth serpents, 300 petards, and 300 grenades; the second portion consisted of 12 revolving cascades of many-colored fire, placed on the landings of the steps leading to the top of the height, and six fountains of fire on the flat ground above, six discharges of fire-balls, 200 Bengal lights, a repetition of the volcanoes, and 300 petards; the third was composed of 1,200 Roman candles, 1,000 serpents, and two flights of rockets and fire-balls, bursting in the air and disappearing in showers of fire of every imaginable hue. Afterward came the grand bouquet of 20,000 rockets, producing a most splendid effect, and two others by way of farewell, the one a shower of gold and the last a superb display of silver fire. During the interval 800 enormous rockets, 280 bombs, and innumerable cannon shots were fired. As the air was still, and as no moisture had come to damp and weaken the various pieces, everything passed off most successfully, and the effect was magnificent.

The vast crowd which had assembled on the Champ de Mars to witness the display then spent an hour or two wandering among the booths or in visiting the shows, exhibitions and horse riding. The various dancing-places soon got thronged, and had visitors to a late hour. Similar scenes might be witnessed at the Barriere du Trone, where amusements of all kinds had also been provided for the people. At last the tired multitude turned their faces homeward, but as the night was cool and agreeable, numerous parties continued to stroll through the streets until a late hour, all in perfect good humor. Notwithstanding the great numbers who circulated through the city for so many hours, we have not heard of order having been for a moment disturbed by any accident occurring.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Movement—Summary Execution of Prisoners—General Prim's Policy.

Madrid Correspondence London Daily News, Aug. 12.

Among the executions which have already taken place in accordance with the revived martial law of 17th April, 1821, has been that of the rebel chief BALONZATEGUI, who was shot within twelve hours of his capture. From those military executions, dictated by Councils of War on the spot, the transition to those from mere military caprice, and without the formality of a trial by Council of War at all, has been easy and natural. Spain is horrified at a deed of blood just performed in Catalonia, not far from the busy city of Barcelona, the home, *par excellence*, of Republicanism. The author was one Lieutenant-Colonel JOSE CASALIS, who was sent in search of some Carlists who were presumed to be lurking not far from that city. Coming up to a party, he made nine prisoners, and coolly shot them all on the spot, without any investigation or form of law whatever. The whole of California rings with a cry of indignation at this execrable deed, worthy only of one who, like this monster CASALIS, received his tuition in cruelty in the former Carlist war. His telegram to the Government, which has been published, contained his own confession in short and pithy language—"Faction beaten near Montealegre. Caught nine prisoners with arms in hand and shot them on the spot. In my power one horse, &c." What makes this affair worse is that the Government, so far from placing this Lieutenant-Colonel under arrest and trying him for violation of the Constitution and of the laws, have actually rewarded him.

A gentleman of Barcelona, Don JUAN LLOFRIN SOTOMEYOR, has written a letter to the *Igualdad*, which puts this officer's conduct in no other light than that of deliberate murder. He says he was out alone hunting on the day in question in the neighborhood where the deed took place, and saw from an eminence the nine men shot in cold blood, bound two and two. He thinks they very possibly may have been Carlists, or at any rate eight of them; the ninth was a poor gamekeeper, a harmless, half-witted sort of a young man, whom the troops under CASALIS found at his own door, and asked if he had seen any Carlists. On answering them in the negative they laughed at him, and took him off with them to serve as their guide in the woods. Subsequently they surprised the eight men referred to, and, seizing them, bound them two and two, and shot them on the spot, and with them the unfortunate young gamekeeper, who is said to be the son of a former body servant of General MILANO DEL BOSCH, whom he accompanied into exile during the late reign, and who has distinguished himself as a liberal and a patriot. Señor SOTOMEYOR says he heard no firing from any but the troops, and he is sure the nine poor wretches had made no resistance. He says their cries for mercy and pardon were awful in the extreme. The mother of the young gamekeeper, when the troops took her son off as guide, was greatly alarmed, and ran with mad haste to report to the Alcalde of the little village, San Fausto. On that functionary reaching the column and announcing that he was the authority of the place, they said to him, "You come just in time; take charge of the burial of nine bodies you will find between yonder pine trees." When the bodies were taken to the little cemetery of San Fausto, and the plantain leaves which covered them were removed, they were found tied two and two. Their blood-stained clothing bore no resemblance to uniform, and even their hats were peasant hats, and not boinas. Two of them were youths under 18 years of age. Which of the accounts is correct we know not yet, but we do know that the new Constitution of Spain of 1869 has been violated in the matter, and the violation sanctioned in high quarters. Whether resistance was made or not remains yet to be proved, but no proof is needed that the poor wretches were summarily sent into eternity, and that without the previous sentence of a Council of War, as called for by the law. I am truly sorry to have to announce that the key-note to deeds like these comes from no less a personage than General PRIM himself. On the 21st ult. he telegraphed to all the Captains-General these words:

> "Put yourselves in accord with the civil Governors, that they energetically and determinately enjoin the Alcaldes to lend all possible assistance in the punishment of the rebel parties, all of whom ought to be shot on the spot instantly when apprehended with arms in their hands, and even those who, when pursued, throw down their arms."

The circular, a copy of which has somehow or another got to the editors of the *Igualdad*, and been published by them, and concludes with requesting "the most exact compliance with this disposition." With orders like these emanating from men of whom Europe had thought better, and too readily carried out by subordinates, I am afraid dark days are yet in store for this unfortunate country.

BASE BALL.

The Haymakers and the Red Stockings—The Disturbance in their Game in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati papers give long reports of the match game of base ball between the Haymakers of Lansingburg and the Red Stockings in that city on Thursday afternoon. It had proceeded without much interruption until the score stood seventeen to seventeen. The difficulty which then occurred the *Gazette* reports as follows:

> "The game was now growing interesting. The Red Stockings were exceedingly nervous at the commencement of the game, but this had worn away, and they were beginning to settle down to their work, FISHER'S balls, terrific as they were, giving them no uneasiness. Everyone felt that the game was a sure one for them if they played their average game during the remaining innings. If, playing as wretchedly as they did at first, they could tie their opponents at the end of the fifth inning, the result was considered certain. The Haymakers seemed to recognize this and resorted to a most contemptible trick to wrest from the Red Stockings a complete victory. When MCVEY went to the bat in sixth inning, he struck a foul which fell between CRAVER'S feet. The latter stooped for it and rose with it in his hand, asking judgment. The umpire decided it not out, whereupon the high-minded President of the Haymakers ordered CRAVER to call the men in and quit the field. Instantly a scene of great excitement arose. The crowd broke over the ropes and surged toward the centre, the policemen and officers of the Cincinnati Club vainly striving to beat them back. All efforts to induce the Haymakers to continue the game was in vain. They persisted in their determination not to abide by the decision of the umpire, although bound so to do by all the rules of the game. It is more than hinted that this action was taken in order to save numerous bets to large amounts which had been staked upon them. That no measures were too disgraceful for their backers to attempt in order to win their money, or, failing in that, to save it, is evidenced by the fact that bribes were offered to members of the Cincinnati Nine to induce them to lose the game.
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> MCVEY stood at his post, until the umpire mounted a chair and announced that he should award the victory to the Cincinnatis, on account of the refusal of the Unions to proceed with the game. The decision was received with great applause, for everybody felt that, whether the umpire was mistaken or not in deciding as he did on the play, the Haymakers should have yielded to the decision of the man to whom they had agreed to leave all disputed questions. The Haymakers gathered up their bats, entered their omnibus and left the grounds, followed by deafening groans from the crowd.

The Troy Side of the Story—The Red Stockings at Fault.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 28.

The dispatch of President MCKEON, published in the second edition of the *Times* yesterday, shows how unjust and outrageous were the rulings of the umpire in the Haymaker-Red Stocking match, and fully justifies the action of the club in withdrawing from the field. In the second inning alone the Red Stockings made six runs after the side was out; and when the game had been tied at the fifth innings by like rulings, and when the umpire showed his deliberate intention on the sixth innings to continue on rendering unjust decisions, every fair-minded man will say the Trojans were justified alike by self-respect and a decent regard for the reputation of the game of base ball, to retire from the grounds. The entire proceedings of the Red Stockings have been dishonorable and cowardly, and we shall be very much mistaken if they are hereafter recognized by any honorable base-ball association in the country, at least not until they shall have made ample apology for the dishonor they have cast upon the game, which is the only national game we have in this country, and for this reason should be kept pure and undefiled.

A gentleman from Cincinnati arrived in this city last night, *en route* for New-York, and stopped at one of our hotels. He is a resident of Cincinnati, and of course has no interest in the Haymakers. He witnessed the game between our home club and the Red Stockings, and this morning in conversation publicly stated that the decisions of the umpire were exactly as represented by the Haymakers. On the second innings, he stated that the Red Stockings were entitled to but three runs in his opinion, and four at most. The excitement during the fifth innings was so great that the crowd stood up in their seats, and no efforts of the Police were sufficient to keep them down. The only way in which the Haymakers could get their opponents out was by fly catches, or when they were several feet from the bases, as no close decisions were given in favor of the Haymakers. He also stated that with a new umpire he had no doubt the Trojans would have beaten the Red Stockings two to one. This from a disinterested source ought to settle the whole question in controversy, and when we add that the Haymakers offered to take either PEARCE, CHAPMAN, or MCDONALD, of the Atlantic Club as umpire, and the offer was refused, there can no longer be a doubt of the intention of the Red Stockings to win the game by fair or foul means.

THE LOSS OF THE GERMANIA.

Details of her Loss—Statements by the Officers of the Vessel.

From the St. John's, Newfoundland, Chronicle, Aug. 21.

The following details respecting the loss of the *Germania* have been taken, by the editor of this paper, from the executive authorities of the ship:

STATEMENT OF THE FIRST OFFICER.

The *Germania*, Captain H. E. KIER, left New-York on Tuesday, Aug. 3, for Hamburg, *via* Plymouth and Cherbourg, having on board 270 persons, all told, of whom 49 were first and second class passengers, the officers and crew numbering 120. She had also 1,700 tons of cargo and European mails, with a large amount of specie and silver in bars.

All went well until Friday, Aug. 6, on which day the weather was cloudy, and no observation could be had. On Saturday, Aug. 7, at 5 A. M., during a very dense fog, the blowing of a horn was heard (proceeding no doubt from a neighboring fishing boat.) The engines were at once slowed-down so as to avoid chance of collision. In about ten minutes land was seen through the fog, and the engines were stopped and reversed full speed, but in an instant she touched, and held fast about ten minutes. The chief carpenter reported no water in the hold, and it was hoped no serious damage had been done. The ship was then backed off, but she had no sooner floated into deep water than the carpenter reported five feet of water below, and the vessel rapidly filling. All hopes of saving her were now abandoned, and orders were given to put her on shore, so as the better to insure the lives of those on board. The wind and sea were very high at the time. No sooner was the vessel beached than the Captain gave orders to place the females and children in the boats, which was done, and the latter were then safely lowered. Seven days' provisions were then put into each boat, and the remainder of the passengers were transferred from the vessel. The passengers acted admirably throughout, and to their ready obedience to orders, and the absence of any confusion whatever among them, is largely attributed the fact that not a single accident or mishap occurred during these few trying moments. Not a murmur was heard, and not a voice distinguishable save those of the Captain and his executive officers. No luggage of any sort was permitted to go into the boats, each individual on board taking with him merely the clothing which covered him at the time. The Captain was the last man on board, and he had barely time to get into his boat when the vessel fell over on her starboard side, she being then under water from her mizzen mast aft.

There were eight boats in all, laden with passengers and crew. Of these, Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 were under the immediate charge of the Captain. They at once commenced to pull east, keeping close into the breakers, unable to see land, but noise of the surf plainly heard. Finding that the sea increased, the boats were turned back, and after pulling west till about 5 P. M., the fog lifted a little, and a house was discovered on shore. While pulling west, these boats passed through large quantities of wreck, and about 2 P. M. passed the steamer and saw that the mizzen mast had gone over the side. After observing the house, the boats were pulled toward the shore, and in a short time the living freight was all safely landed at Drook Cove, Trepassey Bay. Up to this time the Captain had not fallen in with any of the other boats, and felt anxious about them, but set to work at once to make his party as comfortable as circumstances would admit of.

Boat No. 3 was in charge of the first officer. After leaving the ship this boat pulled to the westward, under orders from the Captain to look for a secure landing. This he succeeded in doing, aided by the timely assistance of a fisherman from the shore, who threw himself into the water, swam through the breakers to the boat, and then guided her into safe quarters in Portugal Cove, Trepassey Bay, where all hands landed about 11 A. M. in good condition. The conduct of this fisherman is beyond all praise, and the chief officer informed us that some of the passengers had it in contemplation not only to represent his courage and humanity to the owners of the ship, but also to tender him some tangible reward. We regret we cannot give the name of the splendid fellow, but hope to learn it bye and bye.

Having landed his party, Mr. MEESKE, the first officer, engaged eight fishermen, and pulled back to the scene of the disaster. His boat passed through quantities of wreck, but the fog was so thick that he could not find the steamer. He picked up some casks of provisions and pulled back to Portugal Cove, which place he reached about 4 P. M.

Boats Nos. 4 and 5 have now to be accounted for. They were under the commands respectively of the third officer and chief carpenter. They were ordered to remain by the Captain, but became separated from him in the fog. From the first engineer we learn the details of their happy deliverance from trouble.

After losing sight of the ship and the other boats, these two pulled west, but could get no sight of land. Once or twice they heard voices from the first officer's boat, and tried to follow him, but could not. They continued pulling west in the fog until about 2:30, when they dropped into Biscay Bay, and found a safe landing without difficulty.

Thus the eight boats succeeded in bringing their passengers to shore, five having reached Drook Cove, one Portugal Cove, and two Biscay Bay, within a distance of about ten miles.

Having got his party on shore, the Captain dispatched Mr. C. FREUND, first engineer, to the nearest telegraph station. While on his errand he met Mr. SIMMS, of Trepassey, Commissioner of Wrecked Property, who informed him that the nearest station was too far away for him to reach, and that he had better return with him to the Captain. While talking with Mr. SIMMS, a man came up and stated that two boats, Nos. 4 and 5, had landed close beside them. They went down and found the party all safe, and Mr. FREUND returned to the Captain with this pleasing news. At 7 o'clock all hands were cheered by the information that all the boats had reached the shore safely.

Such shelter as could be obtained in the three localities was at once secured for the females and children, the rest getting through the night as best they could.

Next day, Sunday, eighty men were sent off to Trepassey by land, so as to secure a sufficiency of shelter for all hands.

On Monday it was determined to get all the passengers to Trepassey, and in the evening the boats were dispatched there from Drook Cove, Portugal Cove and Biscay Bay, a party of males going on by land in charge of the first engineer. Meantime Captain BASSETT, of His Imperial Majesty's steamship *Latouche Treville*, had arrived in Trepassey and had sent a message to Captain KIER, kindly offering his ship to convey the wrecked passengers to St. John's. This message, however, never reached Captain KIER. On Monday night the boats reached Trepassey, and at 9 on Tuesday morning the chief engineer's land party arrived, and all the passengers and some of the officers and crew were immediately put on board the *Latouche Treville*, which steamed out of Trepassey at 10 A. M., and arrived in St. John's same evening. Part of the officers and crew remained behind, securing luggage and other saved property, until Wednesday morning, when they were taken on board the steam-tug *Diamond* and brought on to St. John's. Captain KIER returned to the wreck on Friday morning, and will remain as long as he can effect any good there. The whole of the passengers except one, and the officers and crew, took passage in the Company's steamer *Cimbria*, on Saturday, for Hamburg.

We have been requested by the officers of the ship to contradict a statement made by our local Press to the effect that a portion of the passengers by the *Germania* were returning employes of the Pacific Railroad. The statement is entirely untrue.

The passengers, officers and crew lost everything they possessed, save a few trunks which came on shore subsequent to the wreck. They have requested us to note the extreme kindness shown to them by Captain BASSETT and his officers, who spared no pains nor expense in relieving, so far as they could, the wants of the shipwrecked. This we gladly do, and trust that these gentlemen will receive satisfactory acknowledgment from their Government for their timely kindness and polite attentions—qualities for which the gentlemen of the French navy are as a rule proverbial. An address was presented to Captain BASSETT by the officers and passengers of the *Germania*, expressive of their sense of his extreme kindness; and a second address from the same parties has been dispatched to the Minister of Marine in Paris, acknowledging Captain BASSETT'S services. A letter of thanks was also presented to Captain BASSETT by E. H. PROWSE, Esq., Consul for the North German Confederation, containing similar acknowledgements, to which a suitable reply was returned. Finally, Mr. PROWSE has represented to the Government for which he acts the praiseworthy conduct of Captain BASSETT and his officers.

The *Germania* was commanded by Captain HEINRICH EMIL KIER, his principal executive officers being Mr. T. MEESKE, first officer, and Mr. C. FREUND, first engineer. The passengers speak in the highest terms of these officers. By their skill and presence of mind in the most trying moments of disaster, they instilled a feeling of confidence and security in the minds of all on board. Their orders were obeyed with promptness and without question, not a murmur being heard. Hence, no doubt, it is that no loss of life or accident of any sort took place. The loss of the ship is ascribable to dense fog and strong in-shore currents.

Before concluding our report we feel bound to note the untiring energy displayed by H. H. PROWSE, Esq., Prussian Consul at this port, and agent for the owners, Messrs. KUNHARDT & Co., of New-York, in making arrangements for the transfer of the passengers to St. Johns, and for their accommodation here, all of which was most satisfactorily carried out. We also thank him for his kindness and attention in enabling us to make up our telegraphic news dispatches for New-York, and other matters in connection therewith.

The Sad Accident at Nayatt—A Young Lady Severely Burned.

From the Providence Herald, Aug. 28.

On Thursday evening a sad accident occurred at Nayatt. During the day there was a clambake of the boarders, and in the evening a party left this city in the steam yacht *Annie Moies*, to engage in a "social hop" at the Bay House. About 9 o'clock Miss EMMA GARDINER, eldest daughter of H. W. GARDINER, Agent and Treasurer of the Providence Steam Engine Company, while in her room attending to her little brother, her dress caught fire from a lighted lamp on the floor, and she was soon enveloped in flames. Her cries brought her mother quickly to her assistance, who, in attempting to subdue the flames, had her hands and arms badly burned. Miss GARDINER broke away from her mother, and, running down stairs, her cries brought some of the gentlemen to her aid. Blankets were quickly procured, in which the sufferer was immediately wrapped and the flames smothered. Dr. BULLOCK, of Warren, was soon on hand, and did all in his power to render her as comfortable as possible under the distressing circumstances. She was afterward removed to the residence of her uncle, Mr. B. F. THURSTON, where she remains, and at the time of writing was considered in a precarious condition.

Outrageous Destruction of Church Property.

A correspondent, writing from Sand Patch, Penn., to the *Catholic*, of Pittsburg, gives the following account of a gross outrage perpetrated at that place: some ruffians broke into the Catholic Church at this place, on last Saturday afternoon, the 21st inst., and made a complete wreck of everything inside the church. The vestments were cut and torn into shreds; the altar bread was scattered and trampled on the floor; the chalice and platin were broken and hammered into a lump; the tabernacle was torn from the altar and broken; the mass-book torn to pieces, and scattered over the pews and floor, and the altar-cloth, &c., destroyed and besmeared with filth. Such a complete wreck was never before witnessed in any church. A person strongly suspected of being the leader of the pack of ruffians who committed this dastardly act saved himself by leaving the place. The church stands away from the main road, and is so completely surrounded by bushes that a person passing cannot see it. Of course several parties were interested in this outrage, and had a watch kept to prevent being disturbed while at their work of destruction."

A Mystery at Yonkers.

DR. CARLTON GATES, a wealthy citizen of Yonkers, who died on Tuesday last, bequeathed his late mansion and grounds to the village for public purposes; he also left a very handsome legacy to Rev. Dr. HURLBUT, pastor of the Reformed Church at White Plains, formerly of Yonkers, and his collection of curiosities to his medical instructor, Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, of New-York. It is understood that, prior to his death, Dr. GATES communicated to his spiritual adviser and friend, Rev. Dr. HURLBURT, some important information relative to his illness and its supposed cause, which leads to the inference that foul play was resorted to in his case. Some developments calculated to excite public curiosity are likely to be made in the case.

Picnic of Typographical Union No. 6.

The members of Typographical Union No. 6, with their wives, families and numerous friends, held a picnic at Jones' Wood yesterday. The company did not commence to assemble until near 4 o'clock. By 5 o'clock there were several hundred persons on the ground, who amused themselves by wandering through the woods, dancing, trying their skill at the rifle gallery, &c. They remained until night and joined in a Summer night's festival. The weather was delightful, a pleasant breeze tempering the heat throughout the day.

Mr. M. R. WALSH was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Mr. SHUMWAY Secretary. The Reception Committee consisted of Messrs. STIRK, WALSH, SMITH and SHUMWAY.

A Polish Count Married in a Police Court.

Count ALEXANDER NOTECZ SADOWSKY appeared before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, accompanied by a young lady named ALEXANDRA AUGUSTYNOWICTZ, to whom he desired to be united in matrimony. The Count is a native of Poland, 32 years of age, and lives at No. 408 Ninth-street, while the bride is a native of Russia, 20 years of age, and lives at No. 227 Fifth-street. Both parties being of the legal age and no objection being offered, the magistrate soon united them in wedlock. It was stated in Court that the bride had been divorced from a former husband a few hours before her second marriage by Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court.

Yellow Fever on Shipboard—Arrival of an Infected Vessel at Quarantine.

Captain ALLEN, of the bark *Eva*, of Yarmouth, N. S., which arrived yesterday at Lower Quarantine from Tunis de Zaza, Cuba, reports that the late Captain JACOB HILTON died on the 12th inst. of yellow fever, and that CHARLES RINBER, one of the crew, also died of the same disease on Aug. 8, ten days after leaving port. The remainder of the crew are now in good health.

Black Swans in Central Park.

Among the latest additions to the Zoological Department of the Central Park are two black swans, (mated,) presented by Professor HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. The sable fowl are now gaily disporting themselves in the waters of the Lake.

BE BEAUTIFUL.—If you desire beauty you should use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No Lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 50 cents in this delightful article.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Dress your hair with Lyon's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

Beware of the Eggs which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with LYON'S INSECT POWDER, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park-row, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

Good will of Proprietary Medicines for sale, including Mexican Mustang Liniment, Lyon's Kathairon, Jamaica Ginger and Insect Powder, Lithantriptic, Hagan's Magnolia Balm, &c., and all articles owned by me. Principals only dealt with.

DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row.

—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

LATHROP—HERRICK.—On Wednesday, Aug. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Condit, JOSEPH B. LATHROP to Miss MARY F., eldest daughter of Wm. H. Herrick, Esq., all of Oswego, N. Y.

DIED.

BUXTON.—At Linden, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 28, CATHARINE MOORE BUXTON, widow of Chas. C. Buxton, aged 68 years.

On arrival of train on New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 2:25 P. M., on 30th inst., her remains will be taken to Green-Wood. Carriages will be in attendance.

BELLOWS.—At Northampton, Mass., on Friday, Aug. 27, ELIZA N. BELLOWS, wife of Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., aged 51 years.

Funeral on Monday, at 3 P. M., at No. 232 East 15th-st.

FANSHAWE.—On Friday, Aug. 27, at the Profile House, White Mountains, GEORGE A. FANSHAWE, Jr., of this City, aged 18 years.

Funeral service will take place at the Church of the Atonement, corner 28th-st. and Madison-av., at 2 o'clock on Sunday, 29th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

GRINNELL.—At Ryde, Isle of Wight, England, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, son of Henry Grinnell, of New-York, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Broadway, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock. His relatives and friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend.

ROGERS.—On Saturday, Aug. 28, ANTOINETTE GAINES, youngest daughter of Abel H. and Caroline Rogers.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 207 East 58th-st., on Monday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Montville, N. J., for interment.

SANDERS.—On Friday evening, Aug. 27, CAROLINE M., wife of F. B. Sanders.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 97 2d-av., on Monday, Aug. 30, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Aug. 27, Mrs. SARAH SMITH, in the 91st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Jas. C. Church, No. 31 Lee-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

SMITH.—At Englewood, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 27, 1869, MARY ISABELLA, wife of Philetus Smith, Jr., in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 132 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEARNS.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 28, at Pine Orchard, Conn., FRANCIS CLARK, eldest son of John N. and Alice A. Stearns, in the 12th year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 321 East 18th-st., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 4 P. M.

WOLFF.—On Saturday, Aug. 28, 1869, REBECCA JOSEPHINE, relict of the late Moses Wolff, in the 50th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 42 West 26th-st., on Monday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock.

WURSTER.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug. 28, CATHARINE, wife of William Wurster.

Funeral on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 199 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Fredk. Nishwitz, Esq., and brother-in-law, Charles Wurster, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WILLINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 27, at the residence of his mother, No. 57 Hicks-st., GEORGE WILLINGTON, aged 34 years.

His friends, and those of his mother, are requested to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton-st., New-York, on Sunday, Aug. 29, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The members of George Washington Lodge, No. 285, F. and A. M., and also of Amity Chapter, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE CHURCH, CONvenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Rev. H. DUYCKINCK will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJAMIN F. MILLARD.

Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts. by Rev. C. MILLARD, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Public worship will be conducted SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS, and in the EVENING at 7¾, by Rev. G. CAMPBELL, of West 44th-st. This church will remain open during the Summer. Seats provided for all.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Camp meeting prayer meeting in the evening at 7¾ o'clock. Bro. SAML. HALSTEAD will be present and lead the meeting. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½. Rev. A. GORY, Pastor. N. B.—The above services will not be discontinued during the Summer.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, west of Broadway.—God willing, sermon SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. LYON, of Columbus, Miss., and sermon at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. WADDEL, Chancellor of the University of Mississippi.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH (7TH-st., near 3d-av.)—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. GEORGE W. LORD, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ P. M., by Rev. GEORGE STANDING, of the Georgia Conference. Camp Meeting prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JANE-STREET METHODIST EPIScopal Church.—Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach a camp meeting sermon on SUNDAY, Aug. 29, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. camp meeting love feast; also at 7¾ P. M. camp meeting prayer meeting. The public are cordially invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Mr. BURNS, of Nova Scotia, at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—United services of this congregation and that worshiping corner 14th-st., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. BONAR.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Preaching next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. T. T. KENDRICK. Subject—*Revivals*. At 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. ARCHER, M. D., will preach. Love Feast at 3 P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Free seats, cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the Advent, 46th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.—Hours of service on Sunday: 10½ o'clock A. M., 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday School, 2½ o'clock P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SUBJECT.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Woman Sitting in the Ephah*.—Zech. v., 5—11.

SECOND ADVENT PREACHING every SUNDAY, at No. 405 Grand-st., near Clinton; MORNING, Aug. 29, Divine worship; at 3 P. M. Elder BURNS will call attention to the third chapter of Philippians. Seats free. No collection.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN Greene-st., near Canal, will be reopened for divine services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*Let the Dead Bury Their Dead.* All welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. ROBERT COLYER, of Chicago, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Aug. 29. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7¾. At evening service seats free.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Churches, corner Lafayette-place and 4th-st., and 5th-av. and 48th-st., will be open for Divine Service on SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; for deaf mutes.

REV. JOHN MILES WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the Seamen's Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Crying Christian.*

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats all free.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Camp meeting prayer meeting, 3½ P. M.

CAMP MEETING PRAYER MEETing SUNDAY at 3 and at 7½ P. M., in 37th-st. M. E. Church. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. MCALLISTER.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

From the Cornhill Magazine for August.

The first astronomer who discovered any circumstances on which really satisfactory views might be formed respecting the spots was Dr. Alexander Wilson, of Glasgow. On March 22, 1769, he noticed a very remarkable spot, which he was afterward able to watch during its progress from one border of the sun to the other; while doing so he was struck by certain peculiarities which seemed to him full of significance. When the spot was in the middle of the disc, it appeared to have a dark central portion surrounded by a dusky fringe, equally wide round all parts of the nucleus. But when the spot was near the border of the sun, the dusky fringe was wider on the side of the spot which lay nearest to the sun's border; and, indeed, when the spot was just passing off to the invisible hemisphere of the sun, the part of the fringe farthest from the sun's border became wholly lost to sight. Now if any one will take a globe of any sort—say an orange—and will mark a small roughly-circular spot on it, surrounded by a uniformly wide border or fringe, he will see at once that the direct contrary of Wilson's observations was to have been looked for had the solar spots been mere stains on a globular surface. For as the orange is turned so as to bring the fringed spot near the border of the visible half of the orange, the part of the fringe nearest the border seems perceptibly narrower than the other. Whatever the spots may be, then, they are certainly not mere surface-stains. An illustration drawn from our orange-globe will serve to indicate Wilson's explanation of the observed peculiarity. If we remove a small circular portion of the peel of an orange with a knife in such a manner that the cut surface of the peel slopes down to the surface of the fruit—that is, if we form a little circular pit, so to speak, with a level base and sloping sides—we shall find that when this portion is brought near the border of the visible half of the orange, the sloping edge of the small pit looks perceptibly wider on the further side, and may be made wholly to disappear on the nearer side by bringing the pit near enough to the visible outline of the orange. If a spot, such as was first considered, be drawn close to the pit, and the two be brought near to the orange's outline, the contrast between the appearance of the fringe in one case and that of the sloping wall of the pit in the other will at once exhibit the full significance of Dr. Wilson's observation.

Thus Wilson was led to make the daring announcement that the spots are real holes in the sun. And the fringe of duskier color surrounding the black nucleus of a spot was at once seen to be a much more meaning phenomenon than it had been supposed to be, just as a "cutting" teaches much more respecting the structure of the earth than any surface markings. To return to the homely illustration made use of above—if the rind of an orange were made up of a number of consecutive cuticles, it is clear that by cutting out a little piece in the manner described above, we could learn the order, thickness, and something of the nature of these successive envelopes. And precisely in this way the observer of the sun was now able to learn something respecting the nature of the successive layers or strata (so to speak) of the solar photosphere.

Sir William Herschel, very soon afterward, applied the powers of his great telescopes, and his own wonderful aptitude and skill as an observer, to further elucidate the mysteries presented by the solar spots. A spot of such enormous dimensions as to be visible to the naked eye, appeared upon the sun in 1779, and remained upon the surface of our luminary for upward of six months. To the study of this spot Sir William Herschel devoted all his powers. He first confirmed Wilson's views, and convinced himself that the spot was a real depression. He proved, also, that the bright streaks called *faculæ*, which are always seen around spots, are real elevations. He argued that the bright matter in which such depressions and their surrounding elevations remain unchanged, often for a considerable time, can be neither gaseous nor fluid, nor could he suppose it to be solid. He now asked this question: Do we meet anywhere in nature with objects which can be neither properly termed solid, fluid, nor gaseous, and which yet have a real and sometimes a (relatively) permanent existence? Are not clouds of this nature? A cloud does not pass away like a fluid wave, nor does it become dispersed in the rapid way in which gases pass away into the space. It often preserves its figure almost unchanged for hours, yet, properly speaking, it is neither fluid nor gaseous, and it is certainly not solid.

These analogies led Sir W. Herschel to infer that the solar photosphere consists in reality of strata of clouds hanging suspended in a transparent atmosphere. He supposed that there are two such strata, the upper being alone self-luminous, the lower formed of opaque clouds, only capable of shining by reflecting the light of the clouds above them. He called these lower clouds planetary, to indicate their imagined resemblance to the clouds which float in our own atmosphere.

It is easy to recognise the consequences which Herschel drew from these views. If a break occur in any part of the outer bed of clouds, we see the inner bed as a dusky spot, because it shines only by the light it reflects from its surface. But if the inner bed as well as the outer be removed at any place, we see the opaque surface of the sun as a black spot; and if the aperture in the outer cloud is larger than that in the inner, the black spot will be surrounded by a dusky fringe, presenting all the features and all the peculiarities of change observed by Dr. Wilson.

Sir John Herschel was the next to whom we owe an important accession of knowledge respecting the solar spots. It had been noticed long before his time that the spots are arranged always along two belts of the sun's surface. What may be termed the polar regions of the sun are always free from spots, and so also is a wide band round the equator. It is in the parts of the sun corresponding to the temperate zones on our own earth that the spots are always observed to form.

Herschel pointed out that this circumstance must be intimately associated with the question of the origin of these objects. On our own earth we are presented with an analogous peculiarity in the fact that there are two similar zones within which the great cyclonic wind-storms take their origin, and for the most part expend their fury. The reason of this is not, strictly speaking, ascertained, but no doubt whatever exists that the cause of the peculiarity is to be sought in the difference of temperature between the polar and the equatorial regions. This difference we know to be due to the sun's different elevation as seen from polar and equatorial regions. But there is no circumstance which can affect the sun's surface in a similar manner. The sun's heat comes from no external body, but is inherent. We seem then, at first, perplexed to determine how there can exist any difference of heat at the poles and at the equator of the sun, to account for the peculiar distribution of the solar spots.

Sir John Herschel got over the difficulty in the following way:

"There can be no doubt," he urged, "that the sun has a very extensive atmosphere. Many circumstances, which need not here be particularized, concur to prove this. Now the sun, having a sufficiently rapid rotation upon his axis, it is clear that his atmosphere must assume the figure of a somewhat flattened globe, the flattening being opposite the sun's poles. At the equator, then, where the atmosphere is deepest, the sun's heat will escape less rapidly than at the poles. Accordingly the sun's equatorial regions will be always warmer than his polar regions, and the circumstances of our own earth being thus reproduced upon the sun's surface, there cannot but result precisely such cyclonic disturbances of the solar atmosphere as take place in our own air. Such whirling atmospheric disturbances are to be looked upon, says Sir John Herschel, "as the true cause of the solar spots."

There is something more than commonly interesting in this noble speculation. Of all the phenomena with which we are acquainted, there is none which conveys to us more strikingly the impression of fierce energy than the hurricane or tornado. The volcano and the earthquake may be in reality more tremendous exhibitions of nature's powers, but the source from which they derive their energy is comparatively remote. When the fierce tornado sweeps over a country all nature seems to feel its force. It is no subtle agency which is at work, but an open, blusterous power, making itself felt by all who encounter it. And "the thought is overwhelming," as the late Professor NICHOL has well remarked, "that from the tornado, terrific as it is, our minds must pass to hurricanes, apparently similar, in the solar atmosphere, by the inconceivable violence of which an opening of 50,000 miles in diameter may be made in the sun's cloud-envelopes; an opening, too, which extends probably to a depth of several thousand miles." Our tornadoes, tremendous as they seem, are like the faintest zephyrs when compared with the inconceivable fury of the solar cyclonic storms. It seems almost too bold a leap to pass from a phenomenon relatively so insignificant to the most surpassingly tremendous of all the forms of disturbance man has ever become acquainted with. "And yet," we may add with Professor Nichol, "is not the electric spark with which the child disports itself akin to the rending tropic thunder? Is not the power of life which sustains the smallest wild flower exactly that which infuses strength into the giant pine, and causes it to evolve its mighty branches?" And so the tiniest eddy in the flowing river presents to us an illustration of the tremendous aerial whirlpool of the tornado, while the latter, even tinier in its relation to the solar cyclones, yet presents an accurate picture of their habitudes and of the mode in which they come into existence.

Accepting as at least highly probable that the spots indicate the occurrence of gigantic cyclonic storms in the solar atmosphere, it will be interesting to consider over what range these whirling storms extend, what sort of clouds those are which are carried before their breath as lightly as the haze of a Summer sky before the faintest breeze, and what are the laws according to which these hurricanes rage or rest? We may afterward inquire how far we are interested in these gigantic processes of disturbance.

It is a common thing for a spot to be so large that our earth would not suffice to fill the yawning gulf. One measured by Pastroff in 1828 had an area four times larger than that of our earth. In August, 1859, a spot was measured by Newall which had a diameter of 58,000 miles, a length exceeding more than seven times the length of the earth's diameter. But spots even larger than this have been observed. For in June, 1843, Schwabe measured a spot which extended over a length of 74,816 miles. The spot was visible for more than a week without optical aid. On March 15, 1858, the observers of the great eclipse saw the moon pass over a spot which had a breadth of no less than 107,520 miles. In the same year the largest spot of any whose records have reached us was observed by many persons without telescopic aid. It had a breadth of upward of 143,500 miles; so that across it no less than thirteen globes as large as our earth might have been placed side by side.

But we need not go back to past years for the records of spots of tremendous dimensions; within the last six months gaps have opened in the sun's surface which will bear comparison with the largest that have yet been observed by astronomers. Mr. Browning, at a late meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, exhibited a picture of an enormous spot bridged over by two strange streaks of light, formed, as it seemed, of interlacing flakes of a somewhat lengthened figure. An aggregation of clustering spots observed by the same astronomer was found to have a length of 97,700 miles and a breadth of 27,130 miles.

Equally remarkable with the dimensions of sun-spots are the rapid changes of figure to which these enormous vacuities are subject. Dr. Wollaston remarks on this point: "I once saw, with a twelve-inch reflector, a spot which burst to pieces while I was looking at it. I could not expect such an event, and, therefore, cannot be certain of the exact particulars; but the appearance, as it struck me at the time, was like that of a piece of ice when dashed on a frozen pond, which breaks in pieces and slides on the surface in various directions." Of course this description requires to be a little modified. We cannot properly speak of a hole as breaking into pieces; though Wollaston's description is natural enough to the telescopist, to whom the spots have in general rather the appearance of real bodies than of vast cavernous openings. What Wollaston, then, has described as the breaking up of a spot into pieces, must in reality be looked upon as the sudden change of a single whirlpool into a number of smaller ones.

But although the spots are subject to these rapid processes of change, they often continue to exist as visible spots for many weeks, or even for several months. On one occasion Sir Wm. Herschel followed a spot for six months. In 1840 and 1841 Schwabe saw a group of spots which returned no less than eighteen times to view.

But even more remarkable than the phenomena which the spots present to the telescopist, are the revelations which an instrument of far more power than the telescope has afforded us respecting the actual nature of those cloud masses within which the spots are formed. It must be remembered that the solar envelopes are really formed of clouds, although these clouds are constituted very differently from those which are suspended in our atmosphere. The evidence which led Sir W. Herschel, as we have mentioned above, to the conclusion that the sun-spots are apertures through cloud-layers, has never yet been shaken; nor, indeed, does it seem possible to question the justice of his conclusions on this subject. We shall now see that the discovery has a wonderfully enhanced significance in the light of recent researches in solar physics.

Let us briefly consider what a cloud is. It will be found that the inquiry has a most important bearing on the subject we are dealing with.

When the heat of the sun is poured upon the face of water, or on a moist soil, there rises into the air the invisible vapor which is the gaseous form of water. Clouds, in fact, are not true vapor, though often spoken of as vaporous. The invisible vapor, rising by reason of its lightness, reaches at length regions of air in which there is not warmth enough to prevent the vapor from resuming the visible form. Accordingly the vapor again becomes water, but in tiny globules or vesicles, which float about in the air, and the aggregation of which in enormous numbers constitutes the ordinary "wool-pack" cloud. A cloud of this kind may remain unchanged in form, or may (through the action of processes which do not at present concern us) discharge itself in rain, or it may be dissipated by the sun's heat, and the invisible vapor carried upward from it may pass into regions of air so cold that, instead of minute vesicles of water, tiny ice-crystals are formed, the aggregation of which constitutes the "mare's-tail" cloud of the sailor.

Now, let us conceive that, in place of our oceans, there exist oceans of molten gold and iron, silver, copper, zinc, and other metals; that from such oceans there continually rise up (into an atmosphere of hydrogen and other gases) the vapors of these metallic elements; that these vapors condense into clouds, which either remain floating in the solar air, or pour streams of metallic rain upon the sun's surface, or being again vaporized, rise into higher regions, where they are condensed into clouds of a somewhat different character from those formed at the lower level. Then we have formed some faint conception of what goes on around the sun's globe. But of the intense heat, of the fierce disturbance, of the multiplied forms of action at work in causing these processes, or resulting from them, it is beyond the power of the human imagination to form adequate conception.

It must be remarked that absolutely no doubt can exist as to the substances of which the solar cloud-envelopes are formed. The spectroscope has informed us as certainly that copper, iron and zinc, for instance, exist in the state of vapor within the solar atmosphere as the simple instruments of the meteorologist inform him that water commonly exists in the of form vapor in our own air.

The laws according to which the solar spots seem governed are among the most perplexing problems which solar physics present to us. It had long been noticed that there are periods when sun-spots are more than usually numerous, and other periods, again, when they are altogether wanting; but it had not been supposed that these periods of disturbance and rest are regulated by any fixed or ascertainable laws. More than forty years ago, however, a German observer, Schwabe, of Dessau, entered on a process of systematic observation of the sun, such as none but a German philosopher would, perhaps, ever have thought of undertaking. Every day on which the sun was not obscured by clouds, Schwabe examined the solar disc, and counted the number of spots and clusters visible upon it. "For thirty years," said Dr. Main, in 1857, "the sun has never exhibited his disc above the horizon of Dessau without being confronted by Schwabe's imperturbable telescope, and, on the average, that seems to have happened about 300 days a year. So, supposing he observed but once a day, he has made 9,000 observations, in the course of which he discovered 4,700 groups. That is, I believe, an instance of devoted persistence (if the word were not equivocal, I should say pertinacity) unsurpassed in the annals of astronomy." But Schwabe did not rest even then, and up to the present day—that is, for twelve years longer than when Dr. Main spoke—the pertinacious telescope of the astronomer of Dessau has continued at its work.

And now for the results of labors which, at first sight, would seem to involve a willful waste of time. Let us again quote Dr. Main's words: "The energy of one man has revealed a phenomenon that had eluded even the suspicion of astronomers for 200 years. Twelve years he spent to satisfy himself; six years more to satisfy, and still thirteen more to convince, mankind." The phenomenon referred to by Main is the periodicity of the sun-spots. Schwabe found that, in about ten years, the sun's face passes through a complete cycle of changes, from the state of maximum spot-prevalence, through the state of perfect freedom from spots, and back again to the former state.

There is a strange phenomenon in the sidereal heavens which is strikingly brought to our remembrance by Schwabe's noble discovery. We refer to the various stars, or rather to the fact that every star which has been subjected to careful and systematic observation is found to be more or less variable. The sun, we know, is but one among the members of the sidereal system; and we have seen that his light is variable. Doubtless astronomers (if there be any) in planetary systems revolving around far-off suns, recognize in our sun a variable star with a ten-year period, just as we recognize in the stars that deck our nocturnal skies other periods of variation—from the rapid changes of Algol (the remarkable demon-star of the Arabian astronomers) to the fifty-year period of the remarkable variable in the keel of the ship Argo.

The sun is now approaching—and he has, perhaps, very nearly attained—the epoch of spot-prevalence. But as the periodic changes, though well marked, are subject to minor changes, which serve sometimes to slightly shift the epoch at which the spots are most numerous, some doubt still exists whether the present year or the next will be most remarkable for the size and number of the solar spots. If next year is to surpass the present, we may look for some marvelous exhibitions of solar activity, since already the spots and clusters are, as we have mentioned, singularly numerous and remarkable.

It remains that we should inquire how far the earth is interested in the processes of disturbance which affect the great central luminary.

When we remember that the earth owes to the sun all the supplies of force on which her inhabitants—animal and vegetable—subsist, we cannot suppose that disturbances affecting the condition of our luminary so importantly, as the sun-spots seem to do, can continue without in some way affecting us also. And, accordingly, Sir William Herschel long since suggested that if estimates were carefully formed of the total amount of heat received from the sun in successive years, an association would very probably be detected between our weather and the appearance of the sun's disc. He pointed out that observations made in a single place, or even in a single country, would be valueless, because it is well-known that a year which is one of dearth and scarcity for one country will often be of one unusual plenty for others.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 28, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,500	U. S. 6s,'81, C., b3	123⅜	50	Adams Ex.	56⅛
60,000	U.S.5-20 C,'62.b3	123⅛	100	Am. Mer. U. Ex. bet. call	36⅛
1,000	do	123	10	do	37
67,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	120⅝	100	N. Y. Cen.........c	201⅝
397,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'67.	120⅝	100	Hud'n R. bet.call	184
3,200	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	120⅝	100	Reading R.	95⅝
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111⅝	200	do	95⅝
11,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	115	400	do. bet. c. b3.	96
65,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	110⅜	700	Lake S. & M. S.	106⅛
2,000	do	110⅝	40	Panama R.	230
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	53⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts. b30	107
12,000	do	53⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	84⅛
5,000	do	53⅜	50	do	84⅜
20,000	do	53½	10	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	95⅛
7,000	N. C. S. 6s, new	49⅜	100	do	95⅛
5,000	do. spec. tax	56⅝	10	do	95⅛
15,000	do	56	300	do..bet. call.	95⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s	87⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	114⅝
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	65⅛	500	do...bet call	114⅛
2,000	Erie 1st M.	98	25	do	115
1,000	Erie 3d M.	90⅝	10	Mil. & St. P.	78⅛
6,000	M. So. S.F.Bds.	98⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87⅛
4,000	do	98⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.	83
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st.	90⅝	200	P. Ft. W. & Chi. guarant'd	88⅛
2,000	Mil. & St.P. 1st	91	100	do...bet. call	88⅞
12,000	P., F.W. & C.2d.	96	70	do	89⅛
5,000	Long Dock I.B.	91	1000	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛
1,000	West. U. Tel.7s bds	89	200	Chic. & Alt.	155
50	Phœnix Bank	109½	30	N.Y.& N.H. R.R.	140
100	Bruns. C. L.	8½	15	N.Y.& N.H.Scrip	135
100	West. U. Tel.	37	100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	122⅝
300	Pacific M.S.S.Co.	80⅛	20	Mor. & Es.	88⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$110,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'62	123⅛	$50,000	U.S. 5s.10-40 R.	111⅛
1,000	do	123	100,000	U.S.5-20 C.'65	122⅛
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'64.	122	200,000	do.........b3	122⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	53	200	Reading	95⅞
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x c.	55	100	L. S. & M.S. b10	106⅛
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	92	40	do	106⅛
1,000	Col.,C.& Ind. C. 1st M.	83⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	95⅛
5,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	81	100	do	95⅛
100	Canton Co....b. c.	56	500	Mil. & St.P.Pf.	87⅛
200	Mariposa Pf.	13	100	N. J. Cen.....b30	108⅛
10	Am. M. U. Ex.	36⅛	100	do	108
10	do...bet. call	37	100	Morris & Ess. R.	88⅛
200	Harlem R.....b. c.	161	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000	N.C. St. 6s	56	500	L. Shore & M.S.	106⅝
10,000	Mo. St. 6s....b3	87⅝	100	do..........b3	106⅝
100	Mariposa.......b3	7⅛	200	do	106⅛
100	Pacific Mail	80⅝	100	Ohio & Miss.	32⅛
100	Hudson River	183⅝	100	C. & N.W. Pf.	95⅝
600	Reading	95⅞			

SATURDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The sales of Gold continued at Friday's advance, notwithstanding the contradiction of the sensational French rumors in the morning papers. The sales were at 133⅞@134@134⅛@134½@133⅞@134 ₱ cent. The Treasury Office received during the week $3,343,756 for Customs, while the Banks on their averages lose $2,125,408 Gold. In the other departments of the Bank return there is a further liquidation of $1,729,024 of Loans and Discounts; the general line of Deposits is down $3,270,007, and the Greenbacks fall off $277,977. The lawful Money strength of the whole movement to Deposits and Circulation is less by $1,580,000 than on last Monday. The Money market, nevertheless, closed easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ₱ cent. The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ easier on the Gold-bearing Stocks, and ⅛@¼ better on the Currency 6 ₱ cents.

The Railway speculation was generally tame, although prices were no lower at the close of the day than on Friday. The dull feeling grows in part out of the delay in Central and Hudson consolidation and the unsatisfactory effect of the recent Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Toledo and Wabash consolidation, but chiefly out of the unsettled opinions of the Street as to the course of the Fall Money Market and the demand upon the New-York Banks for Currency to move the crops.

Business at the Second Board was over before 2 o'clock, and the Long Room was closed about 3 o'clock P. M. The later transactions on the Street were unimportant. The following quotations were made about 4 o'clock P. M. as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	115⅛	115
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅛	123⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	121⅛	120⅞
American Gold Coin	133⅞	134
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	53⅛	53
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	86⅝	86⅝
North Carolina Bonds, new	49⅛	49⅛
New-York Central	202⅛	202
Reading Railway	95⅝	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅝	114⅝
Northwest Common	84	84⅛
Northwest Preferred	95⅛	95⅛
Pacific Mail Company	80⅝	80⅝
St. Paul Preferred	88	87⅝
St. Paul Common	79	79
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32⅝
Hudson River	183	183⅝
Harlem	160	160⅛
Lake Shore	106⅛	106⅝
Wabash	82⅛	82⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	122¾	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	120⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	123⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅞
5-20 reg'd, 1862	122	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅛	10-40 reg'd	111⅞
5-20 coup., 1864	122	10-40 coup	115
5-20 coup., 1865	122	6s currency	110⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Bank of North Am.	109½
Mechanics'	140	Irving	110
Union	125	Metropolitan	137
America	142	Nassau	106
City	205	Shoe and Leather	145
Phenix	109	Corn Exchange	122
North River	90	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	150	Park	170
Fulton	150	Central National	112
Seventh Ward	112	Fourth National	105
State of New-York	110	Ninth National	113
Commerce	126	Tenth National	104½
Mechanics' Bk. As.	140	Eleventh Ward	100
Ocean	101	Oriental	150
Chatham	165	Gold Exchange	140
Bank of the Republic	121	Bank's and Brok's As.	107

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal Bonds, 1870.	99	Missouri 6s	87⅝
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	99	Louisiana 6s	71
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	99	Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	65
Ill. War Loan	99	Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	84
Indiana 5 ₱ ct.	93⅛	California 7s	125
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1873	98	Connecticut 6s	99⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1878	97	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	61⅝	Alabama 5s	62
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	53	Alabama 8s	93
Vir. 6s, ex coupon	55	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108⅛
Vir. 6s, new bonds	59	N. Y. coup. Bounty L.	108⅛
Georgia 6s	83	N. Y. 7s, Can. L., 1870.	100⅛
N. Carolina 6s	56	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1872.	102
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	49⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1873.	102
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	65	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., 1874.	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Central 6s, 1883	91	Gt.Western 1st M., 1888.	83⅛
Erie 1st Mortgage Ex.	98	Gt. Western 2d M., 1893.	85⅛
Erie 7s 2d Ind., 1879	96⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	77
Erie 7s 3d Ind., 1883	90	Gal. & Chi. extd.	98
Erie 7s 4th Ind., 1880	82	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s 5th Ind., 1888	77	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	94⅛
Hud. R. 7s 1st M. 1869-70.	99	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91⅜
H. R. 7s 2d M. S.F., 1885.	100⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Mich. C.n. 1st M. 8s, 1882.	128	N. J. Central 1st M.	99
Mich. S.& N.I.S.F.7p.c.	98⅛	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Pacific R.7sg'd by Mo.	90	N. J. Cen. new bonds	95
Ill. Cent. 7 p.c., 1870	119⅛	Clev. & Pitt. con'd S.F.	83
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93⅛	Clev. & Pitt. 4th M.	74
Alton & T.H.2d M. pref.	81⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc.	90
Alton & T.H.2d M.Inc.	76	Dub. & S. City 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. Western S.F.	93	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Chi. & N.W. Int. B'ds.	89	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	100⅛
Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	90⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	91⅛
Han. & St. Jo. LandG.	107⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86⅛
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Tol. & Wab'h 1st M. ex.	89	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	82⅛
Tol. & Wab'h e. bonds.	76⅛	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	83
T.W.& W.con.conv.SF	86	N. York & N. H. 6s	98

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 28, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$91,960,010 04
Gold receipts	618,767 86
*Gold payments	6,259,744 77
Gold balance	76,817,428 20
Currency receipts	290,340 18
Currency payments	691,839 26
Currency balance	5,373,864 49
General balance	85,883,817 49
Included in gold receipts—Customs	322,000 00

* $6,200,000 gold certificates canceled and sent to Washington.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York, from foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 27, 1869, was $3,504,941.

Report of specie exported from the port of New-York, for the week ending Aug. 28, 1869:

Aug. 23—Brig Angostura, Cuidad, Bolivar—American Gold	$55,000
Aug. 23—Steamship South America, Para—American Gold	3,500
Aug. 23—Steamship South America, Bahia—British Gold	360
Aug. 24—Steamship Hammonia, Paris—Silver Bars	5,000
Aug. 24—Steamship Hammonia, London—Silver Coin	75,000
Aug. 25—Steamship Scotia, Liverpool—Silver Dollars	5,000
Aug. 26—Steamship Eagle, Havana—Spanish Doubloons	9,000
Aug. 28—Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool—British Gold	14,640
Aug. 28—Schooner F. G. Davis, Para—American Gold	1,000
Total	$168,500

The earnings of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company for the years ending March 31, 1868 and 1869, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From freight	$701,462 28	$849,474 80
From passengers	173,227 99	171,883 99
From mail	10,710 00	10,710 00
From express	4,999 91	5,000 00
From rents	7,995 52	8,153 11
From use of engines	585 00	
Total	$898,980 70	$1,045,221 70
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road bed	$98,689 40	$102,047 02
Renewal of iron rails	71,364 23	116,135 86
Repairs of buildings, bridges, docks and fences	32,956 21	22,287 50
Taxes, including internal revenue	37,152 33	37,637 04
Insurance	6,420 92	12,312 79
Repairs of engines, cars and machinery	83,642 12	100,931 21
Agents and clerks	39,854 12	42,962 41
Handling freight, porters, watchmen, switchmen and wood and water attendance	53,237 21	50,489 50
Conductors, baggagemen and brakemen	37,201 79	38,211 71
Enginemen and firemen	28,877 55	30,184 60
Fuel	52,061 37	61,596 65
Oil and waste	8,114 27	9,877 24
Contingencies	13,822 71	13,894 56
Elevating		10,707 89
Loss and damage	2,037 46	4,490 20
Salaries, office rent, &c.	32,805 45	33,636 28
Total	$597,238 18	$688,382 46
Net earnings	$301,742 52	$356,839 24
Net earnings on hand April 1, 1868		130,891 31
Premium on preferred stock sold		28,134 22
Total		$515,864 77
From which has been paid—		
One dividend of three per cent. on the common stock	$92,310 00	
Two dividends, four per cent. each, on the preferred stock	95,104 00	
One year's interest on first mortgage bonds	65,491 54	
One year's interest on equipment bonds	24,000 00	
Revenue tax on dividends and coupons	10,570 70	
Bridge timber on hand	7,433 59	
New locomotive	12,032 39	306,942 22
Net earnings April 1, 1869		$208,922 55

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings show an increase of $146,241; with an increase in expenses of $91,144 28—making the increase in net earnings, $55,096 72.

The equipment of the road consists of 31 locomotives, 16 passenger, 8 baggage and 817 freight cars. Miles run by passenger trains, 145,076; by freight trains, 387,044. Total length of road, 118 miles. Per centage of expenses to gross earnings, 66. Earnings per mile per ton of freight, including elevating and car service, 2.7 cents. Total income per mile run, $1 96.4; expense per mile run, $1 29.3. Cost of road repairs per mile run, including new iron, 41.2.

Trial Balance, March 31, 1869.

Cost of road	$5,071,900 00
Equipment purchased by loan of 1868	300,000 00
Bills receivable	15,210 22
Northern Transportation Company stock	30,000 00
Material on hand	73,568 89
Fuel	72,234 68
Real estate, wood lots, &c.	45,357 15
Sundry accounts	47,538 03
Cash and due from other roads	618,469 57
Total	$6,274,209 54
Capital stock	$3,040,900 00
Preferred stock	1,994,900 00
First mortgage bonds	605,700 00
Second mortgage bonds	36,100 00
Bills payable	60,000 00
Coupons due	4,111 25
Unpaid dividends	4,598 00
Equipment bonds of January, 1868	300,000 00
Sundry accounts	18,977 74
Net earnings	208,922 55
Total	$6,274,209 54

President—JOHN C. PRATT.

Directors—John C. Pratt, Jacob W. Pierce, John S. Farlow, George M. Barnard, Hollis Hunnewell, Thos. Upham, Samuel M. Felton, E. T. Farrington, William C. Brown, I. D. Farnsworth, Arthur Williams, Calvin T. Hurlburd, Albert Andrus.

Treasurer—Henry A. Church.

General Superintendent—Dewitt C. Brown.

The Philadelphia *North American* says of the Coal trade of the week:

The trade has been dull during the past week, with a tendency to lower prices, but during the last day or two the inquiry has been greater for immediate shipment. It has been stated, and probably with truth, that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Delaware and Hudson Coal Companies will resume work next week. The production, however, like the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be limited on account of their men being scattered throughout the different regions. This will no doubt materially reduce their usual weekly production to the close of the year. If these Companies, together with the Lehigh region, resume promptly, aided by the auction sale in New-York next week, the market will become more settled, and consumers will naturally purchase their supplies. What effect this will have on the present rates cannot well be stated, but it will produce an activity which will result to the benefit of the trade, whether at higher or lower prices. The current rates of freight from Port Richmond are:

Portland	$2 00	East Greenwich	$2 00
Portsmouth	2 40	Providence	2 00
South Amesbury	2 75	Derby	2 00
Boston	$2 25@ 2 50	Norwalk	1 95
Chelsea	2 40	Stonington	2 00
Charlestown	2 25	Stamford	1 95
Fall River	2 00	New-York	$1 55@ 1 70
Gloucester	2 50	Baltimore	1 00
Medford	2 75	Washington	1 00
New-Bedford	2 00	Norfolk	1 25
Salem	$2 25@ 2 50	St. John, N. B., gold	1 30

The Boston *Advertiser* says:

"A new counterfeit $20 note on the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, is in circulation on the street to-day. It is almost a *fac-simile* of the genuine bill, but the engraving is not so fine. It is liable to deceive."

The New-Bedford *Mercury* of Aug. 27 says:

"The oil market has been very quiet the past week, the only sale being 60 bbls. whale oil, to a manufacturer, upon private terms. Whalebone is steady, with sales of 4,000 lbs. Arctic in this market, on speculation, on private terms; and in New-York 1,200 lbs. Northwest, on private terms; 6,000 lbs. Arctic, for export, at 95c. ₱ lb., gold; 3,100 lbs. Arctic, for home use, at 95c. ₱ lb., gold; and 2,500 lbs. Northwest, for home use, on private terms. The stock in first hands is now 352,000 lbs., and in speculators' 41,800 lbs. The exports from New-York during the past week include 5,223 gallons sperm oil, 10,200 gallons whale oil, and 5,520 lbs. whalebone."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

Bankers, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, offer for sale $1,500,000, Seven Per Cent., Twenty-five Year Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, issued under the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved 27th of February, 1869, at 75 cents and accrued interest.

The undersigned confidently recommend these Bonds to Capitalists as a first-class investment, and they will take pleasure in affording full information respecting the same.

The Interest on said Bonds for one year in advance has already been provided for, and deposited with the Southern Bank, the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans.

The punctual payment to the Fiscal Agent by the City of New-Orleans of the Interest on these Bonds is imperatively fixed by law, and they will constitute a first mortgage on all the Real Estate of the City of New-Orleans, now moderately estimated at $120,000,000 after the consolidated debt, which will soon be extinguished by the annual tax of $650,000.

The Interest Coupons of these Bonds are payable in the City of New-York on the 1st of September and 1st of March, and the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans will promptly provide for and have the same paid at the counter of the Chemical National Bank of this City.

A limited amount of these desirable Bonds will be disposed of at the rate above named, (say 75 and Interest,) if applied for between now and the 1st of September next, and in case of an excess of demand for the same, the undersigned will award the Bonds to the first applicant.

The right is reserved of advancing the rate upon these Bonds after the 1st of September a. c.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

ARREST OF ITALIAN SEAMEN FOR DESERTION.

ANTONIO MONTE and PIETRO ANTINO were taken into custody by a Deputy Marshal on a charge of having deserted the Italian bark *Pirmeto*. They were conveyed on board the vessel at the request of the Italian Consul-General.

BOUNTY SWINDLING.

W. B. LATSON, accused of defrauding an ex-soldier out of $100 bounty money, was held in the sum of $1,000 to appear for examination on Tuesday next.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

DANIEL J. KELLY, a Post Office clerk, recently arrested for extracting money from letters, was required to give $10,000 bail to appear for trial.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons were admitted to probate during the week ending Aug. 28: Robert McCrea, John Budd, Cornelius Grinnell and John Rohner.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of Ann Ross, Henry Grube, Wm. Leiss, John Callahan, Henry H. Titus, Margaret A. Lattemore, Wm. Burkhardt, Carl F. Lambrecht, D. Brickelmaier, Catharine Mick, Jacob Lonthart, Catharine Lewen, Sewall Fisk.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILL.

The will of Martha Renouf, of Brooklyn, was proved.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Adolphe Bunke, Mary Ann Hardy, Cornelius Berry, Elizabeth Frazer, Wm. Vanderbilt, Jr., Bridget Dougherty and Thos. Wade, of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship in the estates of Lettie G., Carrie F., Kate V. N., Anna M., and Esther Talmadge, were granted to John F. Talmadge, and of Beulah E. Corles, to Thos. B. Burrows, all of Brooklyn.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

John Doe; petit larceny; Penitentiary one month.

George Beardsley; petit larceny; Penitentiary one month.

John Kane; petit larceny; Penitentiary one month.

John Canning; petit larceny; Penitentiary two months.

John McGuire; petit larceny; Penitentiary six months.

George Lane; petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

Emma Seymour; petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

George Murphy; petit larceny; Penitentiary one month.

Louis Schebe; petit larceny; fined $50.

Eugene O'Hara; petit larceny; House of Refuge.

James Yorke; petit larceny; House of Refuge.

Robert Saunders; assault and battery; fined $25.

Richard Hurley; assault and battery; fined $20.

John Donnelly; assault and battery; City Prison ten days.

Frank Speiglan; assault and battery; City Prison ten days.

Robert McKinley; assault and battery; Penitentiary four months.

James Twybles; assault and battery; Penitentiary six months.

John W. Martin; assault and battery; Penitentiary three months.

James Donigan; malicious mischief; fined $10.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

A THEFT ADMITTED.

Augusta Miller being arraigned for stealing $120 from Mary Armstrong, No. 52 Charles-street, pleaded guilty and was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

Patrick Brady, of Broadway and Thirty-eighth-street, made a complaint stating that on the 15th inst. Thomas Burke having slept in his house the previous night left at an early hour, taking with him clothing belonging to Brady valued at $50. Burke being arrested yesterday denied his guilt, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON.

Officer Hey, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, finding John Henke engaged in a street quarrel, arrested him and found upon his person a slung shot. Being arraigned for this violation of law he was required to find bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance for trial.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Jeremiah Colman, of No. 515 East Fifteenth-street, was arraigned for an assault upon his wife Catharine, and there was evidence showing that after beating her brutally with his fist he attacked her with a steel used for sharpening knives, with which he inflicted a probably fatal wound in her abdomen. He was committed to await the result.

Essex Market—Miller, Alderman.

FALSE PRETENCES.

John Kelly, of No. 158 Grand-street, charged J. W. Johnson with false pretences, alleging that he had given him $255 as purchase money for a mortgage, which he claimed to have in his possession. The accused was held for examination.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

LARCENY FROM A TRUNK.

On Tuesday last Mary Demar hired an expressman to remove a trunk to No. 139 Henry-street. The expressman, by mistake, delivered the trunk at No. 39 Henry-street, where it was received by Edward Seymour, who opened it and abstracted therefrom $60 in jewelry and clothing. On the next day the expressman, who had discovered his error, called for the trunk and found it in the possession of Seymour, who was arrested by Officer Finn, of the Fourth Precinct. Seymour, who is 62 years of age, was committed for trial.

THEFT BY A COLORED WAITER.

Wm. King, a colored waiter, was arrested by Detective Field, of the Fifth Precinct, and arraigned at Court, charged with having stolen two gold watches, a pistol, some articles of jewelry and a quantity of wearing apparel, valued in all at $250, from the residence of Mr. Willis B. Whitaker, No. 13½ Leroy-street. A portion of the stolen property was found in the possession of the prisoner, and he was committed to the Tombs for trial.

DRY GOODS.

JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.
SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS.
ALPACAS, POPLIN, ALPACAS and LUSTRE CORDS, also a Lot of EMPRESS CLOTHS, 40 per Cent. below their value.

LORD & TAYLOR
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL
ON MONDAY, AUG. 30,
an unusually elegant and well-assorted stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
exclusively of their own importation, which includes every
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
many of which, being confined to themselves, will not be found elsewhere. Also,
SHAWLS, CLOTHS, HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, LINENS, DOMESTICS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.
And, at the GRAND-ST. STORE only,
CARPETING, BEDS, BEDDING, &c., &c.,
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., corner Chrystie-st.

R. H. MACY.
You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

BARGAINS IN POPLINS AND SERGES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
have opened
FINE QUALITY HIGH-COLORED PLAID POPLINS, 50c. per yard.
EXTRA FINE HIGH-COLORED PLAID POPLINS, 75c. per yard.
ALL WOOL SERGES, only 75c. per yard.
BEST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, $2 50 per yard.
ALSO,
6-4 SILK CHAINE, GRISAILLE AND SATIN-FACED POPLINS, PLAID DIAGONALS, FOR SUITS, &c.,
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
Strangers and the residents of our neighboring cities are respectfully invited to examine the above, which in price and quality will be found extremely attractive.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
IN
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, &c., &c.
AND ARE MAKING
LARGE ADDITIONS
TO THEIR
POPULAR STOCKS OF
DRESS GOODS AT 25c. per yard and upward.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE RECEIVING
NOVELTIES IN
MOQUETTES, ROYAL WILTONS, CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, ENGLISH BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THE FIRST IMPORTED.
AND ARE ALSO OFFERING
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
BEST QUALITY PARIS MOQUETTES, REAL AXMINSTERS,
BRUSSELS, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
LIBRARY AND
DINING-ROOM.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS and libraries, bought for cash at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. 50,000 volumes of books for sale.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
Sun Building, opposite City Hall.
Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 7 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax.
On Special Deposits, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balances as per agreement, check books are furnished, and checks paid at sight without the book. The attention of business men is called to the advantages thus offered, which will be fully explained on applying at the Bank.
"Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention.
One dollar will commence an account.
German and French spoken at the counter.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, } Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW
WILL DRAW INTEREST
FROM SEPTEMBER 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.
8TH-AV. corner of 14TH-ST., Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Sept. 1. will draw interest from Sept 1.
R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

ONE-HALF PER CENT. MORE INTEREST than other banks pay is paid by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Sept. 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

WET NURSES WITH REFERENCE and sick nurses with reference constantly to be found at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and gardener; no incumbrance; five years' reference. Address D. O., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE JEUNE FILLE Française pour prendre soin d'une petite enfant de deux ans; il faut elle sache bien coudre et parle Anglaise; vous renseignements. Applique à No. 114 East 24th-st., pres de la 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT lady, to take charge of the manufacture of infants' clothing and ladies' undergarments; best of reference required. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 316 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AND RELIABLE agents to canvass for a weekly paper; $10 a day easily made. Apply at No. 78 Cedar-st., Room No. 4.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY have removed their office in New-York from No. 205 Broadway to No. 29 Beekman-st., and are now enabled to keep in store full stock of their manufactures.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-TWENTY BONDS.
$300,000
IN
BONDS OF
BUCHANAN COUNTY,
STATE OF MISSOURI,
Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an Election held for this purpose.
TWENTY YEARS TO RUN,
With the option of paying them after ten years,
Bearing TEN PER CENT (10 per Cent.) Interest, payable Semi-Annually, on 1st of July and January, at the
BANK OF AMERICA, New-York,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Principal Payable in New-York.
Taxable Wealth of County, $13,000,000
Debt, including these Bonds, only $500,000
Price 95 until September 1st next.
FOR SALE BY
TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 WALL-STREET, New-York.
WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, AND WILL FURNISH INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.
TANNER & CO.
AUG. 19, 1869.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

FIRST CLASS
TEN PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE.
Authorized by act of Legislature of Illinois, and issued by the township of Minonk, Woodford County, Ill., having twenty years to run. Interest and principal payable at the First National Bank, New-York.
Whole debt of the township (this loan) $50,000
Assessed value 276,000
Real valuation 1,500,000
We offer these Bonds as a safe and profitable investment. Further information furnished upon application.
UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $11,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1869.
NOTICE.
The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following named coupons, each for $17 50, cut from Bond Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, of the City of Toledo, General Fund Bonds.
Also, coupons from Bond No. 19 for $7 00. The same were stolen from this Company, and payment has been stopped.
JAS. C. FARGO, Gen'l Supt.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1869.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are now opened at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, where the stocks of the Company can be transferred. Per order,
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1869.
THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufala Railroad, First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 16, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.
WM. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.
FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.

The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.

NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6.

J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. STRYKER'S HOME SCHOOL for girls, Lafayette, offers peculiar advantages to those deprived of a mother's care. Reopens Sept. 8. Number limited. Address Mrs. M. C. STRYKER, Bergen, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGlish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

MADAME HERITAU'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, at No. 254 West 25th-st., will reopen on the 6th of September. It will comprise a young ladies' and a boys' school.

A PRIVATE CLASS OF LITTLE GIRLS IS being organized for instruction in English, French, music and drawing. Term commences Sept. 20. Apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 1,214 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

A GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS, PROfessor of French, drawing and painting, desires a few more pupils; highest reference from Paris and New-York. Address PROFESSOR, 112 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.

MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y., Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 54 Union-square, next to Clarendon Hotel.

Reopens Sept. 6, 1869, for instruction in all branches of vocal and instrumental music and the modern languages. The American Conservatory is known for the most prominent musical institution in the country to obtain a thorough musical education. A large staff of excellent Professors, among which are the following eminent and well-known artists: Messrs. Marx E. Pinner, from Leipsic Conservatory and pupil of Tausig; Hugo Bussmeyer, Candido Berti, A. J. Biedermann, Fred. Brandeis, E. Eberhard, Carl Alves, Carl Teininger, M. Raden, Sig. Gianetti and Sig. A. Biaggi. Further particulars and circulars will be given at the office of the American Conservatory of Music, No. 54 Union-square, from

MONDAY, AUG. 30, 1869.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

PACKARD.

THE PACKARD ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes, under the new method of instruction, will commence its Fall term on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Rooms spacious and airy; facilities first class.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 937 Broadway.

PREPARE FOR BUSINESS.

The PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE, at No. 937 Broadway, is now open for all who wish to acquire a business education. The appointments are excellent and the course of training superior to that of any institution in the country.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor,
No. 937 Broadway.

MADAM C. MEARS,

MADAM PROSSER,

DIRECTRESS,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Letters and applications promptly attended to.

No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A select Family School, combining the choicest home accommodations, with superior educational advantages. Chief among the latter is a new system of teaching, which has been commended in the highest terms. Address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y., Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.

Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This well-known and popular institution is now in its twenty-fifth year of successful operation. Number of boarders limited to twenty-five. A few vacancies to fill.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWENTY boys at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., offers unusual advantages in location, buildings, furniture of rooms, number of teachers, &c. Address or visit WILLIAM A. MAGILL, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 6th September, at Mamaroneck, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad. Circulars can be obtained at J. W. Schermerhorn's, No. 14 Bond-st., and at Chas. Betts', No. 4 Leroy-place.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, W. B. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 16th-st., New-York.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDing School for Misses, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. Numbers limited.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.

Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 6. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSIcal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

THE DUTIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S Academy for young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will be resumed Sept. 1, 1869. Terms per annum, including board and tuition, $220.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 280 4th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS— At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING, [illegible]RITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—[illegible] DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT HER NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,)
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.
NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—A GERman literary man, professor of the English, French, Italian and German languages, receives in his own family a limited number of pupils. Terms monthly from $40 to $80. For particulars, call on Mr. J. WINDMUELLER, German Savings Bank, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

A FRENCHMAN JUST FROM PARIS, an experienced teacher, wishes some pupils for French or sciences, mathematics, chemistry, natural philosophy. Address L. B. F., Box 105 *Times* Office.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A COLLEGE GRADUATE, EXperienced in teaching, with good testimonials, wishes to make an engagement as teacher of the English branches. Address E. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

POSITIVE SALE BY
ORDER OF S. CAHILL, ESQ.,
OF 90 VILLA PLOTS,

AT CRANFORD, N. J.,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 12 M.

These lots are well situated, five minutes' walk north of the station, and in the vicinity of improvements. Payments unusually easy; 10 per cent., and the auction fees on the day of sale, and $10 a month thereafter.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Efficient detectives will eject all boys and suspicious characters, sure.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers.

Free passes can also be obtained at W. D. Bigelow's store, corner of Bond-st. and Bowery, and at Isaac E. Tate's, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., (shoe store,) and at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE FOURTH WARD.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Grats Nathan, Esq., referee, the valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of William and New-Chambers sts., and known as Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Ackerman-place, and No. 249 William-st. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

SEVENTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869.—The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock noon,

80,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during September, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—FROM 1ST October a modern-built house completely furnished; seventeen rooms; large barn and grounds; three to twenty-six acres of land. WILLIAM JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J., or W. H. BALDWIN, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 40.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—AN elegantly finished and handsomely furnished house, 23x60x100; also, choice of several 5th and Madison av. houses, new and first class, at reduced prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, BOULEvard and vicinity, including some desirable water fronts, choice lots and plots of one to forty acres, for sale or exchange; improved and unimproved.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$18,000 WILL BUY THE HANDsome three-story brown-stone house No. 229 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; house in perfect order; immediate possession. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST., LOT 28X 100; house brown stone; four stories; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SOUTHERN FARMS AND HOMES.— Those wishing to go South to improve their condition can find extraordinary chances to purchase farms, homes and business properties by applying to the SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. 432 Broome-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house, in the Ninth Ward. Apply at No. 6 Gansevoort-st. MATTHEW KANE.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 444 West 20th-st., in perfect order; rent, $1,500. Also, three-story and basement house No. 231 East 84th-st., near 1st-av.; rent, $800. Also, two-story French attic and basement brick house, with brick stable, on 11th-av. Boulevard, corner 141st-st., $700; all improvements. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, two three-story buildings, newly painted and in fine order, in Belmont-av., City of Bergen, short distance by horse cars from Jersey City Ferry; rent low. Apply at No. 306 West-st., or No. 1 Belmont-place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of

JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STORE TO LET—A GOOD LOCATION for hat and cap. Inquire at No. 4 Jackson-av., opposite Central-av., in the millinery, Hunter's Point, L. I.

PLEASANT OFFICES TO LET AT very low rents, on second floor of building No. 69 South-st., corner of Pine. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE ROOM NOS. 16 AND 18 Broad-st., lately occupied by the Open Board of Brokers. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY a gentleman with small family; must be in a first-class location, of moderate size, all conveniences and in good order; will take it for eight months or one year; agents need not reply. Address L. M., Box No. 3,162 Post Office.

WANTED—BETWEEN EAST BROADWAY and Monroe-st., near Gouverneur, two basements and one or two rooms up stairs, by a gentleman and wife; rent must be moderate. Address MONROE, Station B Post Office.

A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY want to rent a second floor, with conveniences for housekeeping, on west side, Ninth Ward preferred; references exchanged. Address S. F. A., Post Office Box No. 3,242.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN,	2,565 tons	Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO,	3,132 tons	Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO,	3,025 tons	Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN..........FRIDAY..........Sept. 3
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$150 to $200,	$75.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving Sept. 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, VAILL, SATURDAY, Sept. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, SATURDAY, Sept. 11. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Mondav, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER..........Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Sept. 9
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........Sept. 16
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship MINNETONKA, GEORGE F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 2d September, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent,
No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail 9th September.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

☞ Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, on open policy, half per cent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO obtain board in a strictly private family of culture and refinement, for himself, wife, son and infant; any such wishing to reduce their expenses will find this a desirable opportunity; unexceptionable references given and required. Address for four days C. W. G., Box No. 5,[illegible] Post Office.

NO. [illegible] 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.— A family can obtain an elegantly furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with first-class board, by application as above; also a suite of front rooms on third floor; house, location and all appointments unexceptionable; best references given and required. A private stable to rent.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., second and third story rooms, with board; also, back parlor to gentlemen and wives; also, single gentlemen; references.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, elegantly furnished rooms on first and second floors, singly or en suite, with or without board; private table if desired.

NO. 152 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE parties can obtain parlors, with bedrooms and board; private table if desired; house first-class; neighborhood excellent; terms reasonable.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a very pleasant furnished room, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE AND NICELY furnished front parlor, to a gentleman only; reference required. Apply to Mme. JACOBS, No. 6 Fulton-av., between Pearl and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, DESIRABLE for one or two gentlemen; partial board if desired; West 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 119 Liberty-st.

HARLEM.—NO. 163 127TH-ST., FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board.

FINE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at No. 47 West 16th-st. House first-class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD for the Fall and Winter months may be had in Bloomfield, N. J.; house new; pleasant rooms; furnace; five minutes' walk from depot, with plank walk. Address H., Box No. 52, Bloomfield, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.

On and after the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER the terms for board will be reduced to FOUR DOLLARS PER DAY.

WM. B. BORROWS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION,

(WEST END,) NEW-JERSEY,

Offers unequaled inducements for both Summer and Winter board to merchants, business men and families, being only eight minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses-street; twenty-six trains daily via New-Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars. The hotel is new, splendid location, fronting on Demott Park; first-class table; elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Prices moderate. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.

CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

GLADSTONE HOUSE, MADISON-AV., corner of 27th-st. BENJ. L. MALLETT. Desirable apartments en suite for families. Single rooms for gentlemen.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 5:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE.—The Sunday train for Philadelphia, on and after Aug. 29, will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M., instead of 6:30 P. M., as heretofore. F. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Sup't.

F. W. RANKIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW- JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS. —The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Second—For building sewers in Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1869.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
ELEVENTH WEEK ELEVENTH
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
THE GREAT HIT. THE GREAT HIT.
2D WEEK. SEA OF ICE. 2D WEEK.
2D WEEK. 2D WEEK.
OGARITA..........LUCILLE WESTERN.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, IMPOSING TABLEAUX,
STARTLING EFFECTS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
General admission..........50c.
SHORTLY—ANOTHER GRAND REVIVAL!
PATRIE.
(Fatherland.)

The repeated requests at the box office for a revival of Sardou's great historical drama, induces the management to announce its early reproduction on a scale of increased magnificence, and with a brilliant and judicious distribution of characters.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTH WEEK OF
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.

MATINEE SAURDAY next, commencing at 2 o'clock.

With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the Box-sheet will be open

TWO WEEKS

in advance, for which time seats may be secured at the theatre, or at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE TAMMANY—THE TAMMANY.

HARRY GURR. HARRY GURR.
THE AMPHIBIOUS MAN—THE HUMAN WONDER,

Will perform every evening on the stage of the GRAND THEATRE in a VAST TANK of real water.

CONTINUED SUCCESS—OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
AMUSEMENT, VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE.
SIX DISTINCT THEATRES AT 50 CENTS TO ALL.

The great spectacular fairy extravaganza,
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS.

PAULINE MARKHAM, ALICE HARRISON, MAGGIE DESMOND, Messrs. MESTAYER, CURRAN, SHELDON, FREEMAN, Misses GEDDES, CORNFORTH, ROBINSON and a company numbering 200 performers.

NEW BALLETS, SCENERY, DRESSES and APPOINTMENTS. THE SILVESTERS, LOGRENIA and ROBERTS in their several successful entertainments.

ADMISSION TO ALL, 50 CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mrs. MARY MITCHELL ALBAUGH and Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH. EUSTACHE. Mr. Albaugh as Eustache, Mrs. Albaugh as Louise. HUNGARIAN CHIEF.

SCOTTISH GAMES!

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GAMES
OF THE
NEW-YORK
CALEDONIAN CLUB
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 2, 1869.

The programme consists of twenty-seven games, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following celebrated bands will furnish music for the occasion: Robertson's Seventy-ninth Regiment band, O'Brien's and Paston's String bands, and the

PIPERS OF THE CLUB.

Dancing music till 10 o'clock P. M.
Tickets 50 cents.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.

The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.

NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA
FALL RIVER DIRECT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
(Sundays excepted)
from Pier No. 28 North River, (foot of Murray-st.,)
AT 6 P. M. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier No. 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier No. 28 up to 6 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEW-BURG—FARE 50 CENTS.

The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st.. EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30, Christopher-st. at 7:40, 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold Spring and Cornwall.

Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return 75 cents.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.

Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.— Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sand's Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, Aug. 29, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMER NORWALK, Captain G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trip to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SUMMER SEASON, and of the engagement of
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,
who will appear every evening in his world-famous specialties of
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
in Tom Taylor's comedy of
THE VICTIMS!
AND
SOLON SHINGLE!

Supported by	
Mr. W. R. Floyd,	Mr. Oliver Dowd,
Mr. B. T. Ringold,	Mr. F. G Maeder,
Mr. Thomas Owens,	Mr. J. W. Leonard,
Miss Annie Deland,	Mrs. T. J. Hind,
Miss Florence Stanly,	Mrs. C. Jamison, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

"PLAY," EVERY NIGHT. "PLAY," THIRD WEEK. "PLAY," LAST NIGHTS.	Third and last week of Robertson's delicious drama "PLAY," with its Grand Scenery, Thrilling Tableaux, and cast with the finest Company of the United States, E. L. Davenport, J. B. Polk, George Holland, Wm. Davidge, George Clark, Clara Jennings, Agnes Ethel, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

SOON—"DREAMS"—A NEW DRAMA BY BOUCICAULT AND ROBERTSON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT one of the
Popular Irish Comedian,
Mr. DAN BRYANT,
Who will appear in his
GREAT SPECIALTY,
HANDY ANDY,
And as SHAUN THE POST, in
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Remember—FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.
DAN as SHAUN and HANDY ANDY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

LAST SIX NIGHTS. LAST SIX NIGHTS.
GEO. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
LAST WEEK OF KIRALFY'S
HUNGARIANS AND HARVEST HOME.
NEXT MONDAY,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Mrs. G. C. HOWARD AS TOPSY.
SPLENDID COMPANY, NEW SCENERY, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, AUG. 29, 1869,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
Afternoon at 3½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS,
in a new and brilliant programme every concert.
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GRAND REOPENING, MONDAY, AUG. 30.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

Proprietors..........Carl Rosa and C. D. Hess & Co.

The season in New-York will commence at the
FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
with the first performance in America of Balfe's Grand Romantic Opera,

PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.

The season is necessarily limited to fifteen nights and three matinees, the company opening at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
PIANO, SINGING, VIOLIN, HARMONY AND LANGUAGES.

Applications are now received for term commencing Sept. 1.

Talent employed superior to that of any Music School in America.

Elementary Class, designed for pupils deficient in the rudiments of Music, free.

Send for circular.

MEETINGS.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members of the different sections of this Society are hereby requested to attend the annual general meeting, which takes place on SUNDAY, Aug. 29, at 2½ P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., to receive the annual finance report, elect officers and trustees, and transact other business of importance. By order of the President.

S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.— Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

A SEGAR STORE AND PAPER stand for sale cheap. Apply immediately at No. 144 9th-av., of B. B. DUMVILLE & CO.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., Sept. 16, 1869, for dredging and removing all the material from the bars and flats between the town of Henry, Ill., and Copperas Creek, so as to give a channel (200) two hundred feet wide and (7) seven feet deep, when the proposed dam at Copperas Creek shall have been completed. About 180,000 cubic yards of dredging will be necessary, and will be prosecuted in such order and places as may be determined by the engineer in charge.

The following are the names of the localities at which the dredging is to be done:

1. Crow Creek Bar.	5. Kingston Flats.
2. Peoria Flats.	6. Lancaster Flats and Bar.
3. Kickapoo Creek Bar.	7. Coon Valley Island Bar.
4. Lick Creek Bar.	8. Canton Landing Bar.
9. Copperas Creek Bar.	

The excavated materials will be removed by dump-boats and deposited in the deep water within convenient distances, or in such other place and manner as may be directed. The average haul will be from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile. Contractors will state the price per cubic yard, measured in excavation, at which they propose to do the work, which will include all boats, machinery, materials and labor necessary in the prosecution of the same. Parties proposing will be required to commence work on or before the 10th day of October, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the stage of water will permit, and complete their contract on or before the 1st day of September, 1870. Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons, and certified to by some United States Government officer or other responsible person known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the work, enter into contract with the United States Government within ten days, or make good the difference between him or them and the next highest bidder.

The name or names of the parties proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address. Maps, quantities and specifications, and all the necessary papers, will be ready for examination at this office for (20) twenty days prior to the date of letting. Blank forms of proposals and guarantee will be furnished upon application.

The officer in charge reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no award will be made except upon satisfactory evidence that the party proposing is competent, able and prepared to do the work required and within the time specified. A printed copy of this advertisement *must* be attached to each bid.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Improvement of the Illinois River."

J. H. WILSON, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 19, 1869.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. the 1st proximo, for the following supplies of the very best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

"BUREAU OF ORDNANCE."

200 galls. sperm oil, Winter strained; 200 galls. boiled linseed oil; 1,500 lbs. hoop iron, ⅝ and ⅞ in.; 12 auger bitts, ¼ to 0-8; 2 braces for bitts, 12 flat socket chisels, assorted; 6 gouges, ¼ to 1 in.; 2 cross-cut saws, 18 in.; 2 spoke shaves, 2 steel wire scratch and 6 shoe brushes, 1 pair bench shears, No. 0; 3 doz. ½ in. sq. bast'd files, 12 in.; 3 extra fine paint brushes, No. 8; 6 extra fine sash tools, No. 6; 12 Fitch brushes, ⅛ to 1½ in.; 1 pipe vice, from 2 in. down; 25 lbs. pat. dryers, in 1-lb. cans; 2 lbs. red chalk, 20 lbs. white glue, 8 8-ft. oars, 300 yds. unbleached muslin, 6 sable lettering pencils, 12 bottles writing ink (Worden & Hyatt's); 5 reams note paper, stocks and dies, with taps, from 1½ in. down to ¼ in., including lifts; 650 ft. ⅜ to 1 in. iron pipe, 30 elbows and 21 Ts, ⅜ to 1 in.; 12 right and left couplings, ¾ and 1 in.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard for samples and further information in regard to the above supplies. They are also requested to state in their proposals the date within which they will make deliveries if awarded to them, which in no case must exceed 20 days from the date of order. Blank forms will be furnished at this office.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster United States Navy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

CARS AND DUMMY ENGINES FOR Sale.—Seven passenger cars, two cars with engines in front, seven dummy engines.

JOHN STUART,
No. 195 Broadway,
Dealer in locomotives and machinery.

A LARGE LOT OF FIRST-CLASS French model Velocipedes for sale cheap. JOHN DOUGHTY, No. 318 Fulton-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING.

Fastest Time Ever Made on Long Island.

Lady Thorn Wins in Three Straight Heats—Time, 2:20¾, 2:20½ and 2:20¾.

The finest and fastest trotting race that was ever witnessed on Long Island came off yesterday afternoon at Prospect Park Course, between the three fastest mares now on the American trotting turf, *Lady Thorn, American Girl* and *Goldsmith Maid*. It was for a purse of $3,500, given by the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The opportunity of witnessing so interesting a contest, between such three renowned cracks, was eagerly embraced by the lovers of fast trotting, and the extensive grand stand presented a fine appearance, being crowded to its utmost capacity by a large concourse of deeply-interested spectators. Inside the inclosure the array of carriages and equipages was unprecedentedly large, and the balconies and piazzas of the elegant club-house were occupied by a numerous and fashionable assemblage of ladies. The weather was warm and sultry, but the vast clouds of dust, which constantly arose on the road, from the high wind that prevailed, and completely enveloped the visitors, rendered the drive down anything but pleasant and enjoyable. The track itself was in good condition, but, like the road, exceedingly dusty, occasionally obscuring the horses from the view of the spectators during the race. Fortunately the gale that was blowing during the greater portion of the afternoon moderated just as the first heat was trotted, and when the last heats were decided, the wind had died away entirely, to the satisfaction and increased enjoyment of every one.

When the horses came upon the course their condition was closely and critically scanned by those who were interested in the race. *Goldsmith Maid*, driven by BUDD DOBLE, looked remarkably well, and her friends were very sanguine about her winning. *American Girl* did not please the *cognoscenti*, for she looked jaded and spiritless after the long protracted campaign she has undergone; BEN DANIELS held the reins over her. *Lady Thorn* was in prime condition, and looked and went as well as she did on the day she defeated *Goldsmith Maid* on the Union Course last month. For the first time, her veteran owner, Mr. JAMES D. MCMANN, drove her, in consequence of her old trainer, DAN PFIFER, being sick; and the admirable manner in which he piloted her to victory caused him to receive a similar ovation of applause from the vast assemblage which he was so accustomed to gain when he guided *Flora Temple* so oft to victory. Her recent and somewhat inexplicable defeat by *Mountain Boy*, at Saratoga, exerted a depressing effect on her position in the betting, and her chance on this occasion was almost ignored, except by a few shrewd and experienced turfmen, who, believing that she never was in better form and fix, invested their money on her in the pools at the tempting odds current against her. *Goldsmith Maid*, however, had the call over both the others, for there was a great rush to get on her; the speculators thinking, from her great race at Buffalo, in which she beat *American Girl* and *George Palmer* in the fastest aggregate three-mile time on record, that she could not be beat. The result of this race showed the correctness of public running, for *Lady Thorn* beat *Goldsmith Maid* as decidedly as she did on the Union Course, and in much faster time. That track, as well as the Prospect Park and Fashion Course, are full-measured miles, which cannot be said of those tracks on which such unprecedented fast time is alleged to have been made this season.

FIRST HEAT—In the pools *Goldsmith Maid* had the call over the field, selling for $210; *American Girl* $80, and *Lady Thorn* $70. *American Girl* had the pole, with *Lady Thorn* in the centre, and the favorite outside. They scored five times before the judges gave the word go, for although at the second trial the three horses went under the string head and head, the starting judge did not give them the send off, but recalled them. When at last the word was given, *Goldsmith Maid* and *American Girl* were head and head, *Lady Thorn* half a length behind them. As they went around the turn, *American Girl* was slightly in front of *Lady Thorn*, who was half a length before the favorite. Before the quarter pole was reached *Goldsmith Maid* broke, and was two lengths behind the other two mares, *American Girl* passing that point half a length ahead of *Lady Thorn*; time, 36¼ seconds. As they swept along the back-stretch, the two big mares were head and head, and continued so as the half mile was passed in 1:09¾; *Goldsmith Maid* two lengths behind them. The same close and magnificent struggle between *American Girl* and *Lady Thorn* was continued on the next quarter, first one and then the other showing her head in front; the favorite, who had broken, being three lengths behind at the three-quarter pole; time—1:44. A finer race than that which ensued between *Lady Thorn* and *American Girl*, in coming up the homestretch, was never witnessed, it continuing all the way to the score, and terminating in favor of *Lady Thorn* by a neck. Time—2:20¾.

SECOND HEAT.—The result of the last heat was to make *Lady Thorn* a great favorite, caused not only on account of her winning so cleverly, but by the rush there was to hedge by the backers of *Goldsmith Maid*. In pools *Lady Thorn* sold for $900, *Goldsmith Maid* $300 and *American Girl* $140. They scored eight times before they got the word, and the vast assemblage were becoming impatient, for *American Girl* broke nearly every time they came up to the judges' stand. At last the word was given, *Lady Thorn* and *Goldsmith Maid* side by side, and *American Girl* in the rear. As they went around the turn, the favorite and *Goldsmith Maid* were head and head, but at the quarter-pole *Lady Thorn* had drawn half a length in front, with the *Maid* two lengths ahead of *American Girl*. Time—36 seconds. Along the back-stretch MCMANN and DOBLE were side by side, but as the half-mile pole was passed in 1:09½, *Lady Thorn* showed half a length in front of the *Maid*, who was fully six lengths before *American Girl*. On the lower stretch *Goldsmith Maid* broke, but she quickly caught again, and trotting fast, was only a neck behind *Lady Thorn* at the three-quarter pole, where *American Girl* was five lengths behind. Coming up the homestretch, *Lady Thorn*, who on the straight is always so formidable, steadily drew away, and trotting squarely and fast under the brilliant driving of the veteran horseman, JAMES MCMANN, came home a winner by five lengths, *Goldsmith Maid* as far before *American Girl*. Time—2:20½.

THIRD HEAT.—The pool betting was now $130 to $20 on *Lady Thorn* against the other two. After repeated scorings they got the word, *Lady Thorn* and *American Girl* parallel, a clear length before the *Maid*. The two first named went around the turn head and head together, two lengths before *Goldsmith Maid*. At the quarter-pole *American Girl* showed her head in front of *Lady Thorn*, who still led the *Maid* a couple of lengths; time—36 seconds. Along the backstretch a beautiful race between the two big mares was witnessed, both trotting locked together, and neither apparently able to shake off the other, until they approached the half-mile pole, when *American Girl* drew perceptibly away from her fleet-footed opponent, and as they passed that mark in 1:09¾, was three-quarters of a length ahead of *Lady Thorn*, who was a full length before the *Maid*. On the lower stretch, *Goldsmith Maid* closed on the leaders, and the three mares were all in a cluster as they passed the three-quarter pole, all trotting at a tremendously fast gait. In coming up the homestretch, where *Lady Thorn* is ever to be most dreaded, she drew steadily away from her rivals, and, without any change or relaxation of her long, steady, sweeping stride up the straight, she crossed the score a winner of the heat and race by six lengths, in the fastest time ever made in harness on Long Island, viz.: 2:20¾. A close struggle between *American Girl* and *Goldsmith Maid*, for the $1,000 second money, resulted in favor of the latter by a length. *Lady Thorn* and her veteran driver and owner, on returning to scale, received a perfect ovation of applause and cheering from the assembled concourse of delighted spectators.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, L. I., Saturday, Aug. 28, 1869.—Purse, $3,500; mile heats; best three in five in harness; $2,000 to the first horse, $1,000 to the second horse, and $500 to the third horse.

J. D. McMann's b. m. Lady Thorn	1	1	1
B. Doble's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	3	2	2
B. Daniels' b. m. American Girl	2	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	36¼	1:09¾	2:20¾
Second heat	36	1:09½	2:20½
Third heat	36	1:09¾	2:20¾

Wonderful Performance of the Celebrated Dexter Under Saddle.

On Friday afternoon last Mr. BONNER drove *Dexter* over to the Fashion Course to give him a little fast exercise. He found the track being harrowed up deeply in preparation for the running meeting, held there early next month, and it was so plowed up that he could not carry out his intention. The well-known trainer and trotting rider, JOHN MURPHY, noticing how free and fine *Dexter* was moving, proposed to Mr. BONNER to give him a little breeze under saddle. Mr. BONNER at once gave MURPHY permission to do so, and that able jockey, who was on *Dexter* when he went against time in his memorable match over the same course, saddled and mounted him. He soon found that the "King of the Turf" still retained his old turn of great speed, and he told Mr. BONNER and others to time him a mile, although he had to go out wide to get a good track. Fast and steadily the little white-legged horse swept around the track with the resistless speed of a locomotive, and although he lost something by a break on the homestretch turn, he came to the score in 2:17¾, and this too on a track far from favorable for fast time.

Church of St. John the Baptist, Brooklyn.

The new Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, on Willoughby-avenue, between Lewis-avenue and Hart-street, Brooklyn, will be duly dedicated to-day. The edifice is of wood, measuring 116 feet in length by 60 feet in width, and is built in the plainest but most substantial style. The outside is painted white. The wall of the interior, except at the sanctuary end, are hard-finished and white. The walls of that portion of the interior reserved for the sanctuary and sacristy are neatly frescoed, and the necessary space is railed off by an imitation black-walnut wooded rail thrown across from side to side of the building.

On the Gospel side of the altar is a representation of the Virgin and babe in frescoe, and on the opposite side St. Joseph in the same style. Over the altar is a painting of St. John the Baptist, baptizing the Saviour. Pedestals are at each end of the altar, on which are to rest two figures representing adoring angels. There are two sacristies—one on each side of the altar, one for the acolytes and attendants, the other for the priests. The altar is very neatly ornamented. At the dedication services there will be solemn High Mass, sung by Rev. THOMAS MOONEY, of St. Bridget's Church, New-York, assisted by Revs. EUGENE MCSHERRY and P. KARNEY, of the Cathedral and St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn. The mass will be Peter's No. 2, sung by the choir of St. Bridget's, New-York. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. FREEL, pastor of the Church of St. Boromeo, Brooklyn.

The organ is of small capacity. It stands in a gallery over the entrance, where, also, will be the choir. The baptistry is to be situated under the choir gallery, near the entrance at the right side. Father QUIGLEY is the pastor, and he is assisted by Father SMITH. The church is only a temporary structure, and will give place to a more imposing edifice, when the parish shall have grown so as to demand it. The college building, the corner-stone of which was laid a week or two since, is rapidly progressing, and will be ready of opening next February. The college grounds on which these edifices stand, have space enough for all the sites that may be needed for such further building as the enterprise of the parish may suggest. A small frame dwelling, snug withal, occupied by the priests, is located on one corner of the grounds. The entire cost of the new church is about $11,000. The place is easily accessible by the Myrtle-avenue and the Broadway railroads.

New-Jersey Farmers Heirs to £35,000,000 in the Bank of Scotland.

Several of the residents of Sandyston and Montague townships, in Sussex County, N. J., and others of this place, are said to be in luck over the report that they are heirs to an immense fortune in Scotland. The facts in regard to the case, as far as we have been able to learn, are as follows:

A number of years ago a wealthy resident of Edinburg, Scotland, named ENNIS, died, leaving two sons, GILBERT and WILLIAM, and two daughters. His property was devised solely to GILBERT. WILLIAM, enraged at the favor shown to his brother, left home and settled in Sandyston, N. J., while one of the sisters married, and died shortly after, and the unmarried one lived with her brother GILBERT, who was also unmarried. GILBERT, it is said, had his money invested in the Royal Bank of Scotland, at Edinburg, of which he was sole owner, beside being the possessor of landed estates. GILBERT died, and devised his property, amounting to £33,000,000 sterling, to his maiden sister, who also died, and left the property to "WM. ENNIS, a one-armed man, who emigrated to America." The description corresponds with the ENNIS who settled in New-Jersey, and who taught school and was a surveyor in this country, but in consequence of the unjust dealings with his father, did not let his relations know of his whereabouts. He died about sixty-four years ago, and his descendants still occupy the same locality, as farmers. The heirs are eleven in number, and are of the KYTE, ENNIS and WESTBROOK families. They have all the evidence necessary to substantiate their claims, and held a meeting on Saturday last at Montague, N. J., to take measures to secure the property.

Two suits have been made by parties in Scotland to secure the property, but the Judge decided the real owner to be the heirs of WILLIAM ENNIS.

The property, held in trust by MITCHELL ENNIN, is still in the Bank of Scotland.

Coroners' Cases.

ALEXANDER BAHLMAN, a German, 43 years of age, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from the effects of a fracture of the spine and other injuries, received on the 18th of April last, by falling through the hatchway of his residence, corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-third-street. Coroner KEENAN was notified to hold an inquest.

Coroner KEENAN concluded the inquest yesterday in the case of THOMAS DELANEY, the lad 13 years of age, who died at his residence No. 435 West Twenty-sixth-street, from injuries received from being struck on the head with a stone thrown at him by CHRISTOPHER RAVERTY. The particulars of the affair have already appeared in the TIMES. Several witnesses were examined, but no new facts were developed, and a verdict was rendered against the accused. Coroner KEENAN thereupon committed him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He will be probably admitted to bail.

Masonic Presentation in Brooklyn.

A large number of members and their lady friends assembled last Friday evening in Hill Grove Lodge No. 540, corner of Myrtle and Kent avenues, Brooklyn, for the purpose of taking a part in the conferring of the Eastern Star degrees of Masonry by R. W. Brother ROBERT MACOY. Quite a number of candidates were present. Vocal and instrumental music by Miss BOGER, Miss THORPE, Professor CARL FRUMMEL and other volunteers, opened the proceedings, and after a very interesting and instructive explanatory address, Mr. MACOY initiated the fair applicants and educated them in the secrets of the order. He was then presented, by Brother GEORGE A. EVERETT, of Advance Lodge No. 635, of Astoria, in behalf of several of the members of Hill Grove, with a scarf pin, consisting of the mystic letter "G" set with seven large and sparkling diamonds.

Alleged Clubbing by Policemen.

JACOB BERKEE, a German, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, by Officer BELL, of the Fifth Precinct, on a charge of intoxication. On examination it was found that the prisoner had been brutally beaten by two policemen. He arrived in this City on Saturday last from Wurtemberg, by the steamer *Atlantic*, and on Friday fell into the hands of two policemen, who beat him very brutally. The matter will be fully investigated.

Return of the Fillibusters.

Colonel W. A. C. RYAN, late a leader of the Cuban fillibusters, made his appearance at the United States Court buildings in Chambers-street, yesterday, accompanied by Colonel CHAS. CURRIER, who was his companion during his sojourn in Canada. RYAN appeared before Commissioner SHIELDS, surrendering himself to await a trial in the United States Circuit Court on the third Monday in October. He is charged, in the indictment, with having violated the neutrality laws in undertaking a military expedition against Spain. Besides furnishing bail in the sum of $7,500 to answer, he was required to give $2,500 bail additional, to keep the peace for one year. His compatriot gave $5,000 bail to appear for trial and $2,500 bail to keep the peace. EUGENE K. COURTNEY, residing at the corner of Forty-second-street and Eleventh-avenue, became the bondsman for both the fugitives.

Improvements by the Park Commission.

The Central Park Commissioners are pushing along as fast as possible the street improvements under their charge, outside of the Park itself. These are: Avenue St. Nicholas, which is to run from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; the Public Drive, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; the continuation of Sixth-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to Harlem River, and the extension of Seventh-avenue from One Hundred and Tenth-street to Harlem River. On the first-mentioned thoroughfare the surveys are being rapidly carried forward to completion, and everything will be in readiness to admit of the grading being commenced without delay. In the other improvements the grading is in progress. It is doubtful, however, whether the two avenue extensions will be completed during the present year.

Casualties.

PATRICK MCNAMEE, 20 years of age, of No. 514 East Fourteenth-street, fell from a second story window of the house and fractured his skull.

JOHN MORRISSEY, a patrolman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, during a fit of somnolency, walked out of a fourth-story window of his residence, No. 131 West Twenty-seventh-street, fracturing his collar bone, and receiving such other injuries that he cannot recover. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ANNIE SULLIVAN, 4 years of age, residing at No. 250 Mott-street, was run over and killed at the corner of Bleecker and Mercer streets, at noon yesterday, by a grocery wagon in charge of MARTIN KEADY. The body was removed to her late residence by direction of Deputy-Coroner WOOSTER BEACH, and an inquest will be held this morning at the Spring-street Police Station by Coroner KEENAN. KEADY was locked up at Mercer-street Station.

Custom-House Appointments.

The Collector of the Port avers that, although applications for positions in the Custom-house continue to be received in large numbers, very few of the applicants are accommodated with offices. The appointments which are announced every few days are of those whose applications have been (many of them) under consideration for months. This course of action will be continued until all old applications now in the Collector's hands are disposed of, before the later ones are taken into consideration, in order, as Mr. GRINNELL expresses it, that he may "get out of the woods."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the stable of HENRY LUHRS, in the rear of No. 10 Gay-street. Damage $1,000; insured.

Shortly before 5 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the engine-house attached to BRADY'S factory, in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, caused by a defect in the flue. The flames spread rapidly, and before they could be extinguished considerable damage was sustained. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The fire also extended to the cigar store of —— HEGMEYER adjoining; damage $1,700—insured. Also to the clothing store of J. MYERS; damage $1,000. The building belongs to the Jenkins estate, and is badly damaged.

BRIDGET FYNEN, aged 9 years, fell from the roof of her parents' residence, No. 751 Third-avenue, last evening, and was instantly killed. Coroner KEENAN was notified to hold an inquest.

Yesterday afternoon, while MICHAEL CORCORAN, aged 17, a laborer residing at the corner of Monroe and Rutgers streets, was riding through Front-street on a cart, he was struck on the head with a cart rung by some person unknown, and severely injured. The assailant escaped, and CORCORAN was sent to his home.

At 8:40 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the cabinet shop of JOHN KNEBORTH & Co., on the third floor of No. 719 Fifth-street, caused by shavings taking fire from the stove. Damage, $200; fully insured.

Street Commissioner MCLEAN, on Friday last, sent from thirty to forty baskets of the best peaches he could find in the market to the inmates of several of our charitable institutions—among them the Female Orphan Asylum, Prince-street, the Male Orphan Asylum, Fifty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, and the Christian Brothers' Directory at Westchester. A splendid feast was thus afforded, and a good deed quietly done.

Shortly before 10 o'clock last night an unknown man committed suicide by walking overboard at the South Ferry. His remains were not recovered, but his coat, which was found on the ferry bridge by Officer O'BRIEN, of the First Precinct, was taken to the New-street Police Station for identification.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fight occurred between BRIDGET BURKE and ANNIE AUDBERT, both inmates of the tenement-house No. 223 West Forty-second-street. During the contest BRIDGET struck ANNIE on the head with an ax, inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound. ANNIE was attended by Police Surgeon WATERMAN, and BRIDGET was arrested and locked up at the West Forty-seventh-street Police Station.

EDWARD DELANEY, aged 28, of No. 37 Mangin-street, fell on the sidewalk in Grand-street, near Lewis, and striking his head on the curbstone sustained a severe injury. He was taken home by his friends.

The steamer *Sunnyside* will make its usual trip to Newburg and Cozzens to-day, stopping at the regular way stations.

Brooklyn.

Mrs. MATILDA B. KALBFLEISCH, wife of the Mayor, who died on Thursday last, was buried in Green Wood Cemetery yesterday.

The actual losses by the Atlantic-avenue fire on Friday evening amounted to $50,000, and the insurances to $18,000.

JAMES RYMER and his wife CLEMENTINA were arrested yesterday, and held to answer by Coroner WHITEHILL on a charge of having caused the death of the child of Mrs. ELIZABETH BRAND, of No. 65 Leonard-street, Eastern District.

The Police of Brooklyn made 491 arrests during the past week.

New-Jersey.

The train which heretofore has left New-York for Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M., on Sunday evening, will hereafter leave at 5 P. M. The 6:30 P. M. on Sundays is discontinued.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education, of Newark, the Committee of Finance reported the current expenses for the year thus far to be $58,460 85; the availabilities, $120,797 90, and balance, $62,337 05.

A woman named ELLEN FIELDS, residing at No. 14 Colden-street, Newark, made a desperate attempt to murder her husband, yesterday, with a knife, while under the influence of liquor. He escaped without injury, and immediately procured her arrest, and she was committed to the City Prison to await investigation.

A brick freight and car depot is being erected by the Newark and New-York Railroad Company below Mulberry-street, Newark.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The dispute about Psalm-singing has broken out in an entirely unexpected quarter—an Irish prison. Some of the "Scotch-Irish" convicts have recently petitioned the chaplain not to use hymns in the prison service, but to use the Psalms, as the latter were inspired and the former were not. Perhaps if the criminals had shown the same degree of reverence for inspired writings before their incarceration, they would have saved themselves much trouble and the country much expense.

The Protestant Episcopal Parsonage at Charlestown, W. Va., was destroyed by fire on the 20th inst., after having been plundered of all its valuable contents. Rev. Mr. MEADE and his family were absent at the time.

The *Tablet* of last week corrects the error prevalent among Protestants, that the devotees of Catholicism kiss the Pope's toe. It is not the toe that is kissed, it informs us, but the jeweled cross on the Pope's slipper.

M. MARTIN, in a Paris letter to the *Tablet*, insists that the late President LINCOLN was a Catholic, as stated by the *Monde* of April 26. He says: "I affirm, upon honor and conscience, that I have had a conversation with M. LEFEVERE, the late Bishop of Detroit, in the month of July, 1865, and that this venerable and lamented prelate told me that, during his mission life in Illinois, he had many times heard the confession of young ABE LINCOLN, who was then a Catholic. If the fact was not known in America, it is no less true on that account."

Six new Catholic church edifices have been erected in Iowa during the past year, through the instrumentality of Rev. J. P. R. MURPHY. These are St. Mary's Church at Waverly; St. Bridget's at Leroy, Bremer County; St. Joseph's at Waterloo, and St. Patrick's at Eagle, in Black Hawk County; St. Michael's at Nashua, in Chickasaw County, and St. Columba's in Cerro Gordo County, near the junction of Floyd, Butler and Franklin Counties.

The Church of St. Sacrament at Bolton, Lake George, will be consecrated by the Right Reverend Bishop of Albany on Thursday next.

The *Churchman* reports that a theological seminary has recently been established in Berlin, for the purpose of educating clergymen and teachers, to accompany Prussian emigrants to the United States. The number of emigrants from Germany has been so large for the last few years, that great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining educated pastors for the colonies, and this institution has been established to supply the want. It is supported by voluntary contributions.

Bishop PAYNE, yielding to the necessities of failing health, has resigned his Bishopric in Africa, and has returned to Virginia, where he will spend the remainder of his days. Mrs. PAYNE, who is also in delicate health, accompanies her husband.

The *Churchman* has been requested by Rev. Dr. HOWE to state that no invitation has been extended to him to become Rector of St. John's Church, or any other "prominent parish in Providence."

An English newspaper gives currency to the semi-official statement that the Bishop of Oxford will be translated to the Bishopric of Winchester, in the room of Dr. SUMNER, who will resign: and that Dr. STANLEY, Dean of Westminster, will become Bishop of Oxford. The Bishop of Exeter will resign, but no one is named as his successor, although common rumor points to Dr. MILLER, Vicar of Greenwich.

It is reported that the Bishop of Litchfield intends to give £500 a year toward the future support of the Irish Church, and that the English Bishops generally have resolved to appoint a special day for collections in their respective dioceses, for the same object.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* believes that the work of reorganizing the disestablished Church will be one of no ordinary labor, requiring considerable time, as well as patience and discretion, to accomplish. The writer says that "already there are signs of coming troubles sufficient to create anxiety. At the very outset there is a strongly-marked difference of opinion as to how the governing body should be constituted, and various proposals are put forward."

The interference of the civil Courts in trials ecclesiastic, is not entirely unknown among the Chinese, if one may believe the story now going the rounds of the English newspapers. The writer says: "A Chinese had a sick son. He made costly offerings to a certain god, with a view to his son's recovery. All was in vain; the child died. Hereupon the father filed a bill in Court, charging the god with a breach of contract. The case was duly tried. This idol was brought into Court. The father pleaded that he had done everything that the ritual required of him in order to propitiate the deity; but, through some strange perversity or inability, the god had failed to perform his part of the contract. The god had no way of rebutting the evidence. Judgment was accordingly given against him, and he was forthwith expelled from the Province."

The new and beautiful Third-street Methodist Episcopal Church in Camden, N. J., Rev. CHARLES H. WHITECAR, pastor, is to be dedicated by Bishop SIMPSON on Thursday morning next.

The *Canada Christian Advocate* reports the following as the value of Methodist Episcopal Church property in the Dominion: Niagara Conference—Chapels, 158, value, $170,733; parsonages, 42, value, $26,600. Ontario Conference—Chapels, 117, value, $102,920; Parsonages, 29, value, $14,790; Albert College, $35,000; total value, $152,710. Bay Quinte Conference—Chapels, 70, value, $91,110; Parsonages, 31, value, $16,444; total value, $107,556; making for the three Conferences 345 chapels, 102 parsonages, valued at, including college, $457,599. This is an increase of nearly $200,000 in valuation since the year 1861.

The *Christian Advocate* devotes a column, in its latest issue, to the recent lay delegation vote and its lessons. It regards the affirmative vote as utterly insignificant, being the voice of only one-eleventh of the whole Church. The fact that 900,000 out of 1,100,000 qualified voters neglected to cast their ballots, is held to be a perfect assurance of the indifference of the vast majority, and a silent expression of their satisfaction with the Church government as it is.

Bishop PAINE, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has written a highly-intemperate letter to the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, on the relations existing between the Church South and the Church North, charging the latter with cruel persecution of the former, throughout and since the late war.

Rev. E. H. PILCHER, D. D., of the Detroit Conference, and Professor of Belles Lettres and History in Albion College, reached home last week, after a tour of several months in the East.

The American Baptist Home Mission Board appeals to its churches for the sum of $75,000 with which to sustain missionary teachers and preachers in the South during the current Society year.

The second annual report of Rev. A. C. TRIS, who is engaged as a Christian colporteur among the Jewish population of this City, has just been published by the American Tract Society. More than 250,000 Jews, he says, have come to this country, and over 65,000 of these are residents of the City of New-York. During the past year he has visited 3,200 Jews, and distributed more than 82,000 pages of tracts, 6 Hebrew Bibles, 12 New Testaments in Hebrew, 21 German Bibles, 20 German New Testaments, 27 English Bibles and 1 Holland Bible. "The number of converted or baptized Israelites during the year has been 11, viz.: 6 adults and 5 children." During the year he has received from all sources $1,208 05. His salary was $984 44.

The *Arkansas Christian Advocate* strongly favors a union of the Methodist Churches, South and North, but the various district meetings of the State discourage the proposition.

Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, associate editor of the *Observer*, has begun a tour of the world. He will go to California by the Pacific Railroad, and thence to China and India, where he will visit the various Mission stations.

The Montreal *Witness* demands an extension of lay-preaching among the Canadian Protestant Churches. It quotes London as an example, where five hundred laymen preached out of doors, on one Sunday, while many others labored in-doors.

The Episcopal Church at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, built by Mr. JAY COOKE, is irreverently called, in the West, "The Church of the Holy Five-twenties."

The Methodists would seem to be following their Catholic brethren in the matter of praying to dead saints. The *Methodist Home Journal*, in its report of the proceedings at the recent National Camp Meeting, says that at a season of peculiar interest, while the vast congregation were singing a familiar hymn, Rev. J. S. INSKIP, an eminent Baltimorean, with uplifted hands, invoked the spirits of WESLEY, FLETCHER and all the redeemed in heaven to "help them accept the truth in all its length and breadth."

The *Jewish Times*, (the organ of the Progressive Party,) in a column of editorial observations upon Judaism in this country, presents the following: "The new Jewish temple in the City of St. Louis is nearly completed. The congregation has unanimously adopted the ritual of Rev. Dr. EINHORN, as introduced already in many congregations. This ritual realizes practically in the public worship what has theoretically been so often declared as the urgent requirement of intelligent modern worship. While there is enough of Hebrew retained in the prayer-book to preserve the connection between the past and the present—while, in fact, all those prayers which the Talmudists term 'obligatory prayers' are left in the original language—all the other prayers are composed in the vernacular. Partly translations of the old prayers, partly original compositions of Rev. Dr. EINHORN, these prayers express in the most beautiful, often sublime language, the lofty and inspired principles and aspirations of prophetic Judaism; they place in prominent relief the historical mission of the Jewish race, and blend the deepest religious feeling with the enlarged views of modern enlightenment. The obsolete ideas of a political regeneration of the Jews as a distinct political body, the rebuilding of the temple as a place where animal sacrifices are to be offered again, the prayer for the resurrection of the human body, allusions to the spirit of retribution, the result of the dire persecutions of the Jews—all these are boldly discarded therein. They are replaced by those higher prophetic and humanitarian hopes wherein all human beings share, wherein the wonderful progress of humanity from night to light, from superstition to faith, from abject slavery of the mind to the realization of man's dignity as a God-created being, endowed with a divine spirit, are recognized and expressed."

The venerable PETER CARTWRIGHT, D. D., who is 84 years of age, and who has been a minister in the Methodist Church for more than sixty years, received his fiftieth appointment as Presiding Elder at the last session of the Illinois Annual Conference. This event is to be duly honored by the Church, before the close of the present year.

A Deaconess' House has just been opened in Willard-street, Boston, for the training of Christian women, to serve as missionaries in hospitals, prisons, asylums, and other public institutions, at home and abroad.

The *Church Monthly* (Ritualistic) has an article on "Sacramental Confession." It quotes the text: "Whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them, and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained," and then adds these comments: "On these words we could well afford to rest our argument. How were it possible, we ask, to express the Catholic claim to the Power of the Keys more tersely, more distinctly, more emphatically? Suppose they were not the words of Christ. Imagine them to be the utterances of some Pope of the Middle Ages. What then? What would be the rejoinder that Protestants would make to one who should attempt to explain them away in the interests of the Church of Rome? Is the Scriptural teaching concerning Infant Baptism anything like as plain as this? Or, concerning the Lord's Day? Or, concerning the communion of women? Or, concerning the Divinity of Christ? Or, concerning the Trinity in Unity? By no means. What, then, is the explanation which Protestantism has to offer for its evident inconsistency? Why does it ignore a truth as plainly set forth (prejudice apart) as the Power of Priestly Absolution, when it accepts other truths not half so emphatically taught, but on which, nevertheless, it lays the greatest stress? We leave Protestantism in its old dilemma, and pass on."

Bishop COXE has published a pastoral letter in which he announces that he has authorized the Standing Committee to act, under the Canons, as the ecclesiastical authority during his absence from the country. He also directs that Rev. Dr. RANKINE shall, for the present, retain the provisional management of the "Divinity School," "College of Examiners" and "Memorial Church."

The *Observer* publishes the report that the Roman Catholic parsonage at Ebensburg, Penn., is to be raffled off at two dollars a chance, the drawing to take place during the first week of the next Court. "If the Court here spoken off," says the *Observer*, "were a court in this State, the parties offering to 'raffle a parsonage' would be tried and punished under the laws against gambling. Are there no laws to punish that vice in Pennsylvania?" it asks.

The *Western Watchman*, of St. Louis, (a Catholic journal,) advocates the selection of Bishops to fill vacancies, by the clergy, instead of the Bishops, as is now done. It remarks that "owing to the too general ignorance on the part of the Bishops of the character of the priests of their own or other dioceses, unworthy or incompetent men are frequently chosen. The priests are the only safe judges of the person among their number most eligible for the office of Bishop. The Bishops are the poorest, and consequently make all the mistakes that are made. We must expect to see imbecile and even worse than imbecile Bishops so long as the priests are denied a voice in their nomination. It takes time and tears to develop some truths."

It is designed to organize a "Lady's Christian Association" in Washington, D. C. The *Church Union* urges the formation of a "Young Woman's Christian Association," and believes that it would be a success.

Bishop DUGGAN, of Chicago, is said to be hopelessly insane. "Father" MCMULLEN is nominated as his successor.

Dr. SUMNER, the aged Bishop of Winchester, England, has resigned. He has not engaged in active church duties for more than a year past, on account of extreme feebleness of body.

In India, among a population of more than 150,000,000, about 250,000 are reputed Christians.

The *Independent* makes note of the fact that Mr. M. W. BALDWIN, of Philadelphia, a member of the New School Presbyterian Church, during the last five years of his life has built a church every year at his own expense. The aggregate of money spent in this way is estimated at $150,000.

The disabled soldiers in the National Asylum, at Dayton, Ohio, have formed a Young Men's Christian Association, which numbers one hundred members.

The *American Presbyterian* believes that the first live issue before the United Church will probably be the Rotatory Eldership question. It is of the opinion that "history and reason are alike opposed to giving the eldership a permanency which the pastorate does not possess; and the tendency of public opinion in the churches as exemplified in the Methodist Episcopal Lay Delegation movement, demands that the people shall stand in a more direct and democratic relation to the government of the Church."

A Roman correspondent of the *Examiner & Chronicle*, in a recent letter, says that a majority of the sixty German Bishops, who are going to the Ecumenical Council, will there present views of the most liberal character. The churches of Coblentz have urged them to speak of the great problems of the age, which the Church should solve; of the necessity of harmonizing the action of Church and State; of overcoming social ills; of carrying on the great objects of the day by a hearty coöperation of labor between pastor and people.

Suicide of a Former New-York Merchant.

WILLIAM H. JONES, of State-street, Trenton, formerly a merchant doing business in New-York, committed suicide by drowning, in the Delaware River, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, on Thursday last. He leaves a wife and family, who reside in Philadelphia.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 28—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. American Securities open flat at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83¼; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 83; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 76; Illinois Centrals, 94½.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 28.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed firm at 88⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—The Bourse opened excited. Rentes, 72 francs 15 centimes, and closed quiet. Rentes, 72 francs 25 centimes.

HAVRE, Aug. 28.—Cotton closed flat at 162½ francs ℘ cwt. for both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Aug. 28.—Petroleum closed active and firm at 55 francs for Standard White.

LONDON, Aug. 28—11:15 A. M.—Stocks flat.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—11:15 A. M.—COTTON.—The market opens dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	13⅛d.
Middling Orleans	13⅜d.@13½d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 6,000 bales.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Sugar, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat.

LONDON, Aug. 28—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money and account. American Securities closed firmer at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83¼; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 82¾; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 75½; Erie Railway Shares, 23¾; Illinois Centrals, 94½. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—1 P. M.—COTTON.—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 13⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅜d.@13½d. The sales of the day have been 6,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. California Wheat, 10s. 9d. ℘ cental.

PROVISIONS—Pork buoyant at 107s. 6d. ℘ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Lard, 77s. ℘ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The weather throughout England continues fair and favorable for the gathering of the crops.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 28—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	63
Portland	N. E.	Cloudy	67
Boston	S.	Clear	70
New-York	S. S. E.	Cloudy	76
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	75
Wilmington, Del	S. W.	Cloudy	76
Washington	S. W.	Clear	78
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	80
Richmond	S.	Clear	77
Oswego	S.	Raining	65
Buffalo	S.	Raining	79
Pittsburg	—	Clear	78
Chicago	S. W.	Cloudy	78
Mobile	N. E.	Clear	84
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	82
Key West	E.	Raining	81
Havana	—	Clear	84
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Clear	82
Savannah	N. N. E.	Clear	92
Charleston	S. E.	Clear	88

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 28.—*In steamship The Queen, for Liverpool.*—L. B. McCallden, H. S. Morelly, R. W. Hall, Robert Hall, Marshal S. Hunt, H. Keenan, T. V. Keenan, Wm. Faibute, Miss Frances McCadden, Mrs. Hitchcock, Wm. Watson, Danl. Sinclair, A. Hanck, James Godrich, Miss S. J. Rider, J. Donaldson and lady, F. D. Briscoll and lady, Simon Ben, Mouse Harroche, John A. McGinley.

AUG. 28—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. W. P. Cottle, Miss Burns, Lieutenant Jno. W. Keough, Mr. Carbutt, Wm. M. Parker, wife and 2 children, A. Erkenbrechen and son, John Everding, J. W. Montgomery, John W. Hanson, Daniel Luce, John Mitchell, Mr. Tapham, James Lloyd, Alfred Logan, Jno. C. Thomas, R. Kipling, Morris Falkener, S. S. Batin, E. J. Henry and family, J. Robins, Mr. Cameron, Samuel G. Nicholson, S. Bradshaw, Louis Gansert, Rev. T. Enraght, Michael Burns.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—J. Greenfield, L. Nathans, J. Ehrlick, Morris Dertch, S. A. McA. White, John H. Rune, E. A. Scoran, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McIntyre, Miss J. Cowan, Gustave Wolf, Joseph Weltham, G. B. Morris, Mrs. S. E. Cliffin, Mrs. J. Jones and child, Mrs. Rosenthall and 3 children, E. Beebee, B. S. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Petingee, W. D. Scott, S. Tremman, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Green, Mrs. D. R. Hull, Mrs. Moffat, Mrs. Henry W. Smith, Thos. H. Gray, B. P. Cade, Mrs. L. Kind and child, J. A. Nelson.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 28.—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen.*—Dr. K. Kohler, Chas. Erich, Reinh. Fieken, G. Fleken, Lamatin Strauss, S. R. Holland, Lewis Huebener, E. S. Kluge, Geo. Dixon, R. von Schweinitz and wife, Emil von Schweinitz, B. D. Beidelhase, A. C. A. Rosing, D. Brinkerman, Inca Meisel, H. M. C. Leilan, children and servant, A. Unkraut, Geschew Betrand, F. Uhrbach, F. A. Stallknecht and family, Sophie Strauss, H. Corneither and wife, Mrs. Harjes, Martin Heller, family and servant, W. R. Graef, Julius Loeb, Geo. Robbe, J. Garbade and family, E. Feldhaus, Carl Glass, Helene Glass, Jacob Simon, N. W. Bulsing, Luci Simon, Ernstine Freijauz, Jos. Kaufler, Edward Kretschmar, Carl Bosel, Elisab Kilian and child, Rosine Bosel, Bertha Schafar, Marie Pachler and daughter, Joh. Schiedheim and family, Bernh. Kroger, Ernst Hanke, Joh. Ebert, Maria Branfies, Gerh. Nutmann, Isaias Weill, Gebr. Weill, A. Mayer, Simon Loeb, H. Kockrorols, Helene Roselfeld, Julie Borges, Anton Ohrnstein, Mrs. Burton and child.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah.—Captain E. Vaill, Wm. Hatch, H. S. Hairidge and lady, Miss Katie Heckman, Miss Eliza Ryan, F. X. Donnelly, W. McGowan, Sam'l. Norris, W. Nightingale, H. H. McCarty, C. B. Fisher and lady, Louis Redlich, J. H. C. Kerr, J. H. Kerr, J. G. Pettman, Louis Berg, E. M. Sawyer, M. McIntyre, G. H. Gresham, A. Honeistier, H. Spritz, W. N. Scott, B. L. Curtiss, A. Whipple, Jno. Fitz, G. A. Reed, A. A. Adams, H. A. Wilson, L. Labach, Mrs. R. H. Allen, Miss Jennie Allen, J. G. Alexander and wife, A. Loeb, H. C. Richard, W. H. Lucas, D. Hagan, J. W. McIntyre, F. M. Threadcraft, wife and child, V. Kahn, S. Peyser, W. Wescott, L. Cohen, D. J. G. McNair.

In steamship Missouri, from Havana.—John S. Darling, Attorney-General Anderson, Mrs. R. Girrab, Mrs. Emelia Lavigne and 5 children, Pablo Velarde, Jore N. Rabesan, J. M. Urguiola, A. Zuaga, P. Yznaga, Miss M. J. Urgnola, Miss J. Urgnola, Miss E. Urgnola, C. Morales, F. Vidal, F. Schultz, Jas. M. Seymour, Dr. A. T. Simmons, J. Gusman, R. Zayas, Mrs. Benj. Wood and child, Mr. Webb, E. Armbister, C. M. Arrondondo, Mrs. Gorim, daughter and servant, Mrs. Goodsell, Miss E. Radl, Mr. Bellfield, Dr. Spore, Captain Cleathers, Captain North, C. S. Passalque, Jules Lacheme.

In steamship United States, from New-Orleans.—General C. G. Dahlgren and wife, James Kieduff, S. Bier and son, G. Schultz, Jos. Lubere, P. Behm, Wm. Walker, Henry Judin, James Bush, Thos. Bryant, H. C. Turner.

In steamship Mercedita, from Fernandina.—J. Fichet and wife, L. A. Solling, Mrs. Hoffman, Miss H. Emmerson, Adolph Voss, S. N. Freeman, J. Mode, Mrs. Mode and 2 children.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 23 | Sun sets...... 6 37 | Moon rises.10 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 13 | Gov. Island. 1 02 | Hell Gate.. 2 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Crescent City, Hildreth, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Victor, Gales, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; New-York, (N. G.,) Nerdedhoit, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison.

Ship Ladogo, Willis, Falmouth for orders, W. Ropes & Co.

Barks Sydenham, (Br.,) Earl, London, Brett, Son & Co.; Wilhelmina Agatha, (Dutch,) Moller, Curacoa, C. C. Abell; Ellen Dyer, Leland, Liverpool, H. D. & J. U. Brookmen; Wavelet, (Br.,) Griffing, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros & Co.

Brigs F. Francis, Upton, St. Martha, N. S., D. De Castro & Co.; Ceres, (Br.,) McCart, Wilmington, N. C., Brett, Son & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Brown, Flecamp, Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. Wm. McCobb, Chipman, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Chingarera, Rider, Norfolk, C. E. Staples & Co.; T. G. Davis, Allen, Para, B. J. Wenberg.

Sloop Commerce, Palmer, New-Haven, G. R. Rackett & Bros.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen Aug. 14, via Southampton 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 18, lat. 50 14, lon. 16 26, passed ship Henry, (Br.,) bound east; 27th, 285 miles east from Sandy Hook, passed steamship Maine, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras Inlet 2 ds., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship United States, Morton, New-Orleans Aug. 21, and Southwest Pass 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Castine, (of Castine,) Avery, Bombay April 28, with linseed and wool to Napier, Welsford & Co.—vessel to Lunt Bros. Passed the Cape of Good Hope June 16, and crossed the equator July 20, in lon. 34. Had light winds and calms during the latter part of the passage.

Bark Elth Rose, Fossett, Gaboon River, W. C. A., June 24, with barwood, &c., to Yates & Potterfield. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Eva, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Allen, (late Hilton,) Tunis, Cuba, 28 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken. Aug. 8, Chas. Rainder, seaman, and Aug. 12, Captain Hilton, of Yarmouth, N. S., died of yellow fever. Aug. 5, lat. 21 27, lon. 83 06, spoke bark Kate Chase, (Br.,) from Falmouth, Jam., for Leith, and received medicine from her.

Bark New-York, Gibbs, Ragged Island 16 ds., with salt to Jas. Borland & Co.

Brig Dunkeld, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Hankinson, Yabacoa 23 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Phillips & Collins.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Moulton, Monrovia 53 ds., with palm oil, camwood, &c., and 6 passengers to Roberts & Ames. Aug. 13, lat. 28 04, lon. 64 32, was supplied with provisions from British steamship Ariel, 17 ds. from Liverpool for New-Orleans, all well.

Brig Black Swan, (of Georgetown, S. C.,) Podger, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to Quintard, Ward & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Hattie, (of Bangor,) Grant, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Rikenger, (Norw.,) Olsen, Rio Grande 61 ds., with hides and wool to Christan Thomsen.

Brig Nellie Antrim, Wallace, Seville 45 ds., with mdse. to Warren, Ray & Co. From lat. 45 to 69 had a continuation of westerly gales.

Brig James B. Kirby, (of Philadelphia,) Bernard, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Bruguiere & Aviles—vessel to master. Sld. in co. with brig Ramires, for New-York, and schr. J. L. Leach, for do.

Schr. George B. Somes, (of Tremont, Me.,) Bray, Demerara 24 ds., with old iron and 1 passenger to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Isabella, (of Lewis, Del.,) Burton, Demerara 22 ds., with molasses and scrap iron to Jos. Eneas—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Suwanee, for New-York.

Schr. Hannah Chave, Mitchell, Bangor, via Providence.

Schr. M. S. Banker, Smithson, South Amboy, for River Head.

Schr. Emma Tracy, Wright, South Amboy, for Salem.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgeson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah & Emma, White, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Jas. M. Deputy, Hall, Poughkeepsie, for Boston.

Schr. Abby E. Willard, Bensen, Bath, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Only Daughter, Edwards, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to master.

Schr. Oaks Ames, Edmunds, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to master.

Schr. Rockingham, Nickerson, Satilla River, Ga., 14 ds., with lumber for Northport.

Schr. C. M. Newins, Ruland, Guanica, P. R., 7 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Herschel, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. W. G. Tufts, Skidmore, Virginia.

Schr. Harry Landell, Taylor, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Mills, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. H. Kenzel, Soper, Alexandria.

Schr. Congress, Sooy, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Marvil, Wiley, Virginia.

Schr. Annie Borland, Farr, Virginia.

Schr. Althea, Darley, Virginia.

Schr. Wave, Madden, Virginia.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, New-Haven.

Schr. C. W. Cummings, Holt, Providence.

Schr. J. G. Huntingdon, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. Adelia Felicia, Elliott, Providence.

Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Long Island, Gallagher, Northport.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, Taunton.

Schr. J. M. Bell, Nickerson, Taunton.

Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Nickerson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Wave, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Geo. Whistler, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Green County Tanner, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford.

Sloop Flying Scud, Young, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Paris and The Queen, for Liverpool; Iowa, for Glasgow; Atlanta, for London; New-York, for Bremen; Crescent City and Mariposa, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Empire, for Wilmington; Valley City, for Washington, &c.; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; Victor, for New-Orleans; ship Ladoga, for Queenstown; bark Edward McDowell, for Galveston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; barks M. A. McNeil, from Liverpool; Howard, from Jamaica; brig John Sherwood, from Cronstadt.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—Arr. steamship Berlin, from Bremen.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28.—Sld. steamship Manhattan, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 28.—Passed in, bark E. B. Hawes, from Liverpool.

Passed out 26th, steamer Baltimore, for Bremen; barks Edward, for Havre; Maggie V. Hugg, for Rio; brigs A. A. Bine, for Belfast; Sailor Boy, for the West Indies.

Sld. brig John Wesley, for Belfast, and the fleet coasters in the Roads yesterday for the harbor.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 26, A. M.—Arr. brig Susie J. Strout, Shulee, N. S., for New-York.

Sld. brig Amos M. Roberts; schrs. Arctic, Ann Dole, Olio, Sunbeam and Nellie.

P. M.—Arr. brig Charles Miller, Philadelphia for Boston; Adelia, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for orders; Carrie, (Br.,) do. for orders; Ocean Wave, Fall River for Bangor; Expedite, Albany for Portsmouth; Deborah Atwood, New-York for Harrington; yacht Julia, of Providence, on a cruise.

Sld. brig Susie J. Strout; schrs. Albion, Midnight and Dresden.

27th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Ruth S. Hodgdon, New-York for Bath; H. W. Willington, Norwich for Calais; E. L. Higgins, Fall River for do.

Sld. schr. Adelia, (Br.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Cld. ship Seminole, for New-York, with 18,000 sacks of barley and 6,000 sacks of wheat; Nehimiall Gibson, for Liverpool, 22,000 sacks of wheat; Barrowdale, Liverpool, 38,000 do.; Prince Victor, Montevedio, 4,800 bbls. flour.

Sld. F. N. Thayer, Liverpool, 38,000 sacks wheat.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 28.—Cld. steamship Leo, from New-York.

Sld. steamships North Point, for Baltimore; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Magnolia, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 28.—Arr. steamer Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Sld. James. A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen B. Conell—Whaling schr., (of Provincetown,) with 290 bbls. of sperm oil, all well, Aug. 24, lat. 36 30, lon. 72 45.

Italia—Br. brig, from Baltimore for Porto Rico, all well, Aug. 18, lat. 31 50, lon. 67 43.

Lawrence Brown—Ship, 57 ds. from Bassein for Falmouth, Eng., with foremast sprung, was passed May 31.

Katrina—N. G. bark, from Malmaun for Falmouth, Eng., May 31.

George & Annie—Bark, (of Harrington,) from Portland for Buenos Ayres, July 18, lat. 02 20 S., lon. 31 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Bombay, April 28, ship Templar, for New-York in 3 ds.

At Cienfuegos, Aug. 8, brigs Ellen P. Stewart and Charles V. Williams, and schr. Queen of Clippers.

At Demerara, Aug. 6, schr. J. M. Morales, arrived the 4th inst.; brig Jessie Rhynas, (of Boston,) dschg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 28.—The Royal Mail steamship Java, from New-York Wednesday, Aug. 18, arrived at this port at 4 P. M. yesterday.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Am now opening my Fall importation, consisting in part of French Satin Damasks, Terrys, Cotelines, Brocatels, Tapestrys, Moquettes, Plushes, French and English plain Satins, and over one hundred different shades of plain wool Terry, together with a variety of novelties embracing the Delhi cloth Satinade Cretonne.

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especially selected for fine City trade.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.

WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line; 2d and 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA. C. D. HESS & CO.,
Proprietors and Directors.

AT THE FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST., COMMENCING SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, with the first American production of Balfe's

PURITAN'S DAUGHTER,

a charming romantic opera in acts selected by the management for the inaugural, in consequence of its immense capacity for the introduction of most of the extraordinarily large and efficient company, which includes

MME. PAREPA-ROSA
AND MISS ROSE HERSEE, SOPRANI.
(Miss Hersee's first appearance in America;)
MISS R. SEGUIN, MISS ANNIE ANDREWS,
AND MISS FANNIE STOCKTON, CONTRALTI;
MR. WM. CASTLE, MR. HENRY NORDBLOM
AND MR. AUGUST SAKER, TENORI;
Mr. ALBERTO LAWRENCE, Primo Baritone,
Very celebrated in England, France and Italy.
(His first appearance in America;)
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL and Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL,
Bassi Cantati;
Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN, Buffo;
Mr. FRED HOWARD and CHAS. KITTES, Bassi.

THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER,

as well as all other productions by this company, will be characterized by the most correct and liberal appointments.

THE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS

will be large and efficient, and everything will be done to render the

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA SEASON
SUCCESSFUL

in all particulars.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS

will commence at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 6, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The season will most positively be limited to fifteen nights and three matinees.